

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 23.  
WHOLE NUMBER 439.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(JANUARY, 1872.)

Regiment.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st Cav.	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	West Point, N Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st	Benicia B'cks, Cal	Cp McDowell, A T	Ft Klamath, Or	Camp McDermitt, Nev	Ft Lapwai, I T	Fort Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Cp McDowell, A T	Cmp Halleck, Nev
2d	Omaha, Neb	Ft Erd Steele, WT	OSTambaugh, WT	Sidney, Neb	Cmp Douglas, UT	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Ft Sanders, W T	Omaha, Neb
3d	En route from	Department of	Arizona to Fort	McPherson, Neb	to be assigned to	duty in Departme	nt of the Platte	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Richardson, Ts
4th	En route from Mil	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts	Ft Richardson, Ts
5th	En route from Mil	itary Division of	Missouri to San	Francisco, Milita	ry Division of the	Pacific, to be assi	gned to duty in	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas
6th	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas
7th	Louisville, Ky	Elizabeth's, N Y	Spartanburg, S C	Rutherford's, NC	Yorkville, S C	Unionville, S C	Meridian, Miss	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas
8th	Fort Union, N M	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Ft Selden, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M
9th	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex
10th	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
Art.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Ontario, N Y	Ft Wadsworth, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Wood, NYH	Madison Bks, NY	Ft Monroe, Va	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Wood, NYH	Fort Hamilton, N Y
2d	Presidio, S Fr. Cal	Presidio, Cal	Alcatraz Isl, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	Presidio, Cal	Ft Cape Disap'tm't	Presidio, Cal	Alcatraz Isl'd, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	Fort Monroe, Va
3d	Fort Charles, S C	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort West, Fla	Charleston, S C	Fort West, Fla	Ft Pulaski, Ga	Ft Jefferson, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Pulaski, Ga	Spartanburg, S C	Savannah, Ga
4th	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Foote, Md	Ft Johnston, N C	Ft Raleigh, N C	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Macon, N C
5th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Ft Warren, Mass	Ft Independence, Mass	Plattsburg B'cks, N Y	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Ft Sullivan, Me
1st Inf.	Ft Wayne, Mich	Fort Brady, Mich	Medison B'ks, NY	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Mackinac, Mich	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich
2d	Mobile, Ala	Fort La Grange, Ala	Huntsville, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich
3d	Ft Wallace, Kas	Ft Wallace, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas
4th	Frankfort, Ky	Lexington, Ky	Crab Orchard, Ky	Lancaster, Ky	Paducah, Ky	Mt Sterling, Ky	Elizabeth's, N Y	Frankfort, Ky	Louisville, Ky	Lebanon, Ky	Frankfort, Ky
5th	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	South East, Kas	South East, Kas	Ft Harker, Kas	Ft Harker, Kas	Ft Harker, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
6th	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Hays, Kas	Camp Supply, I T
7th	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
8th	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH	David's Isl, NYH
9th	Ft DARussell, WT	Fort McPherson, Neb	Ft DARussell, WT	Omaha, Neb	Ft DARussell, WT	Omaha, Neb	Ft DARussell, WT	Ft DARussell, WT	Ft DARussell, WT	Ft DARussell, WT	Omaha, Neb
10th	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	San Antonio, Ts	Austin, Tex	Ringgold B'ks, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex
11th	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex
12th	Angel Island, Cal	Camp Wright, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Fort Hall, I T	Fort Yuma, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	Beale's Springs, A T	Camp Mojave, AT	Fort Concho, Tex	Cmp Halleck, Nev	Camp Gaston, Cal
13th	Ft Erd Steele, WT	Camp Brown, WT	Cmp Douglas, UT	Cmp Douglas, UT	Cmp Douglas, UT	Cmp Douglas, UT	Cmp Douglas, UT	Cmp Douglas, UT	Cmp Douglas, UT	Cmp Douglas, UT	C Stambaugh, WT
14th	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Sidney B'ks, Nev
15th	Santa Fe, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Fort McKee, N M	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Union, N M	Fort Cummings, NM	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Craig, NM
16th	Nashville, Tenn	Louisville, Ky	Jackson, Miss	Aberdeen, Miss	Humboldt, Tenn	Louisville, Ky	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Jackson, Miss	Meridian, Miss	St Augustine, Fla
17th	Fort Rice, D T	G'd River Agency, D T	Cheyenne Agency, D T	Cheyenne Agency, D T	Fort Rice, D T	Fort Stevenson, D T	Fort Stevenson, D T	Fort Stevenson, D T	Fort Stevenson, D T	Fort Stevenson, D T	Fort Rice, D T
18th	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Yorkville, S C	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Sumter, S C	Columbia, S C	Chester, S C	Columbia, S C	Newberry, N C
19th	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Columbia B'ks, La	Holly Springs, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La
20th	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Totten, D T	Ft Wadsworth, DT	Ft Ransom, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D T	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Wadsworth, D T	Ft Ripley, Minn	Fort Totten, DT	Ft Pembina, D T	Ft Pembina, D T
21st	Presidio, S Fr. Cal	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Apache, AT	Ft Whipple, A T	Camp Lowell, A T	Cp Crittenden, AT	Camp Grant, A T	Camp Bowie, A T	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp Crittenden, AT
22d	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Lo'r Brule Agency, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Wheatstone Agency, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Lo'r Brule Agency, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T
23d	Ft Vancouver, WT	Fort Boise, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Lapwai, I T	Cp San Juan Isl'd	Ft Colville, W T	Ft Vancouver, WT	Camp Harney, Or	Ft Klamath, Or
24th	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft Quitman, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex
25th	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex

First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Apache, A T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Fort Ellis, M T; Company M, Omaha, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Richardson, Tex; Company M, San Antonio, Tex. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Riley, Kas; Company M, Fort Lyon, C T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Yorkville, S C; Company M, Spartanburg, S C. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Union, N M; Company M, Fort Garland, C T. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Duncan, Tex; Company M, Fort McKavett, Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Fort Sill, I T. First Artillery—Company L, Fort Niagara, N Y; Company M, Plattsburg Barracks, N Y. Second Artillery—Company L, Point San Jose, Cal; Company M, Fort Stevens, Or. Third Artillery—Companies L and M, Fort Jefferson, Fla. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Fort Macon, N C; Company M, Fort Washington, M I. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort A lam, R I; Company M, Fort Pringle, Me.

## WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1872.

### General Orders No. 1.

The following circular from the Treasury Department, containing instructions to U. S. disbursing officers, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Officers of the Army disbursing public funds will be held accountable for a strict compliance with its requirements:

1872.—INDEPENDENT TREASURY CIRCULAR, No. 1.

Instructions relative to Public Money and Official Checks of United States Disbursing Officers.

ALL public money advanced to disbursing officers of the United States must be deposited immediately to their respective credits, with either the United States Treasurer, some assistant treasurer, or designated depository, other than a National Bank Depository, nearest or most convenient; or, by special direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a National Bank Depository, except—

(1.) Each disbursing officer of the War Department, specially authorized by the Secretary of War, when stationed on the extreme frontier or at places far remote from such depositories, may keep, at his own risk, such moneys as may be intrusted him for disbursement.

(2.) Any officer receiving money remitted to him upon specific estimates, will at once disburse the same accordingly, without waiting to place it in a depository, if the payments are due, and he prefers this method to that of drawing checks.

Checks drawn by disbursing officers, upon money thus deposited, should be in favor of the person, by name, to whom payment is to be made, or in favor of such person, by name, or bearer, with these exceptions:

(A.) Any disbursing officer may draw checks in favor of himself or bearer for such amounts as may be necessary (1) to pay sums under twenty dollars; (2) to pay (a) fixed salaries due at a certain period, he may withdraw the necessary amount by checks two days before the salaries are to be paid; (b) to make payments at a distance from a depository, he may withdraw the necessary amount by check.

(B.) Any disbursing officer of the War Department, specially designated by the Secretary of War, may also draw by checks payable to himself or bearer the amount of his regular monthly pay rolls or vouchers, not to exceed five days before the regular date when payment of such pay-rolls or vouchers is due.

All disbursing officers or agents, except pension agents, drawing checks on moneys deposited to their official credit, must state on the face or back of each check the object or purpose to which the avails are to be applied. Such statement may be made in brief form, but must clearly indicate the object of the expenditure, as for instance, "pay," "pay-roll," or "payment of troops," adding the fort or station, "purchase of subsistence" or other supplies, "on contract for construction," mentioning the fortification or other public work for which the payment is made, etc.

Pension agents drawing checks in favor of themselves, or in favor of any person other than a pensioner, must furnish a list containing the names of the persons to whom payment is to be made from the avails, and the amounts payable to each.

Transfer checks drawn by one disbursing officer in favor of another will be used only to effect a transfer of credit from the drawer to the payee in the depository where they are payable, and to which they should be transmitted by the payee for such purpose.

Excepting checks of pension agents in favor of pensioners, and "bounty checks," public depositories are not required to pay checks of disbursing officers made payable in the alternative, to any person or his order. They may, however, pay them when drawn to order if satisfied of the genuineness of the endorsements and sufficient funds remain to the credit of the drawer.

Checks will not be returned to the drawer after their payment, but the depository with whom the account is kept shall furnish the officer with a monthly statement of his deposit account.

No allowance will be made to any disbursing officer for expenses charged for collecting money on checks.

In case of the death, resignation, or removal of any disbursing officer, checks previously drawn by him will be paid from the funds at his credit, unless said checks have been drawn more than four months before the presentation thereof, or reasons exist for suspecting fraud.

Each disbursing officer is required, when first opening a disbursing account, to furnish his official signature to the officer on whom the checks are drawn before drawing such checks.

No. — OFFICE OF THE U. S. (Assistant Treasurer or Depository).

RECEIVED of ———, ——— dollars, consisting of ———, to be placed to his credit as ———, and subject only to his check in that official capacity. U. S. (Assistant Treasurer or Depository.)

A receipt of this form shall be given for every deposit made by a disbursing officer, which shall show, besides its serial number and the place and date of issue, the character of the funds, &c., whether coin or currency; and if the credit is made by a disbursing officer's check, transferring funds to another disbursing officer, the essential items of the check shall be enumerated; if by a Treasury draft, like items shall be given, including the warrant number. The title of each officer shall be expressed, and the title of the disbursing account shall also show for what branch of the public service the account is kept, it being essential for the proper transaction of Department's business that moneys advanced to a disbursing officer serving in two or more distinct capacities, from different bureaus, be kept separate and distinct from each other, and be so reported to the Department both by the officer and the depository.

These regulations are intended to supersede those of May 27, 1857, November 10, 1866, January 18, 1868, November 23, 1869, July 14, 1871, October 10, 1871, and November 24, 1871.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

(See acts of August 8, 1846, March 3, 1857, June 14, 1866.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S

OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 10, 1872.

General Orders No. 2.

With profound regret announcement is made to the Army that Major-General Henry W. Halleck died at his headquarters, Louisville, Ky., last evening, the 9th instant.

Graduated at the Military Academy in 1839, and assigned to the Corps of Engineers, he rendered valuable services to his profession, not only in the ordinary course of duty, but as an author of several military and scientific works. Sent to the Pacific coast early in the Mexican war, he bore an influential part in military operations, and in the civil government there up to the time that California was admitted as a State of the Union. Becoming deeply interested in the fortunes of that new State, he left the Army by resignation in August, 1854.

Early in 1861, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-General Scott, by whom he was held in very high esteem, General Halleck was appointed major-general of the regular Army, and assigned to a chief command in the West. After the campaign of Corinth he became General-in-Chief of the Army, and exercised that command until the grade of lieutenant-general was revived. He then continued under assignment of chief of staff of the Army until transferred to the command of the Military Division of the James in April, 1865. Since the termination of the war he has commanded the Divisions of the Pacific and of the South, until his death.

In him the Army has lost its senior major-general,

and an officer of unusual scientific and literary cultivation. His works on Military Science, and on International Law and the Laws of War, contributed in season to be of essential use in the late war, will long remain a record of his talent and research. His military services are part of the well-known history of the country.

In respect to his memory officers of the Army stationed within his late command will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days on the left arm and hilt of the sword. On the day succeeding the receipt of this order, at each military post within the division, thirteen minute guns will be fired, commencing at meridian, and the national flag will be displayed at half-staff from that hour until sunset.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S

OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 14, 1872.

General Orders No. 3.

OFFICERS traveling on duty with troops are to be furnished transportation in kind, and will not be allowed to draw mileage.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending

January 15, 1872.

Tuesday, January 9.

ON the recommendation of the Pay Department, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are hereby made: Major Charles M. Terrel is assigned to duty temporarily as chief paymaster Department of the Platte; Major James W. Nicholls is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

Major David G. Swaim, judge-advocate, will report in person to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army for brief consultation on public business. On completion of this duty he will at once return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Major James F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for three months from January 6, 1872, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. S. Chaplin, Fifth Artillery.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant W. S. Chaplin, Fifth Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 6, 1872.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 246, June 23, 1871, from this office, directing Ordnance Sergeant James Maxwell, U. S. Army, to report for duty at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, is hereby revoked, and Sergeant Maxwell will, as soon as relieved from duty at Fort Hale,



Connecticut, proceed to Fort Delaware, Delaware, for duty at that post. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant D. Lynch, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 242, December 13, 1871, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended ninety days.

Private Julien D. Bond, General Service U. S. Army, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, now in this city on furlough, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order by his post commander, upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, to be determined by the post commander, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid to Thomas Hillhouse, Esq., Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York city, and receipt for the same forwarded to this office.

Corporal David P. Lake, Company G, Fifth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

Private John L. Lawson, now supposed to be serving with the detachment of field music at West Point, N. Y., is hereby transferred to the General Service U. S. Army, and will be forwarded to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, at the first favorable opportunity. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Attorney-General of the United States, Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, will repair to Washington city to confer with officers of the Department of Justice.

Wednesday, January 10.

The leave of absence granted Captain William McCleave, Eighth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 466, December 11, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended two months, with permission to go beyond sea.

Private Joseph D. Moore, Company H, Fourth Cavalry, now in confinement in the Louisiana State penitentiary, undergoing sentence of a General Court-martial, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States and released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Private Henry Schmidt, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, now at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Thursday, January 11.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, U. S. Army.

First Lieutenant Lewis Warrington, Fourth Cavalry, will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Superintendent Joshua V. Davis (recently appointed) will repair to Yorktown, Virginia, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Superintendent Hugh Carey is hereby transferred from the National Cemetery at Yorktown, Virginia, to that of Raleigh, North Carolina, and, when relieved by his successor, will proceed to his proper station. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Friday, January 12.

Private William Hutchison, Company L, Eighth Cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States, provided there is no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under Paragraph 1371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Mrs. Mary Short, laundress, Company L, Seventh Cavalry, and four children, with transportation from Yorkville, South Carolina, to Leavenworth, Kansas.

Second Class Private Michael Tracy, ordnance detachment U. S. Army, now at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Thomas Burke, formerly private, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, with transportation from Wyandotte, Wayne county, Michigan, to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldier's Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish John Spinner, formerly private, Company E, First Cavalry, with transportation from San Francisco, Cal., to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

Saturday, January 13.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry, U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 346, September 4, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended two months.

Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person to Major-General John M. Schofield, president of the retiring board convened at San Francisco, Cal., by Special Orders No. 295, June 16, 1871, from this office, for examination by the board, under section 6 of General Orders No. 2, January 14, 1871, from this office.

First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, Nineteenth Infantry, will report in person to Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of the Platte, for duty as aide-de-camp.

So much of Special Orders No. 463, paragraph 4, December 7, 1871, from this office, as directs that Corporal Mark Gibbon, Battery B, Second Artillery (having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army), report in per-

son to the commanding officer Department of Arizona for assignment to duty, is hereby amended to read: Corporal Mark Gibbon.

Sergeant Lewis Kyle, Company L, Sixth Cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

Leave of absence for thirty days, from January 20, 1872, is hereby granted Captain Richard L. Morris, Eighteenth Infantry.

Superintendent Edwin H. Harner, National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., is hereby granted leave of absence until February 16, 1872.

At his own request, Superintendent Edwin H. Harner, National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., is hereby discharged the service of the United States, to take effect February 16, 1872.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 55, March 28, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended ninety days.

Monday, January 15.

Corporal William Conway, Company I, Tenth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

Private George P. Jarvis, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, now in confinement at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The place of confinement designated in General Court-martial Orders No. 39, of March 22, 1871, from headquarters Department of the East, as Fort Wood, New York Harbor, in the case of Private John McElroy, Battery H, Fifth Artillery (now in confinement at St. Louis Depot, Missouri), is hereby changed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to which post the soldier will be sent under proper guard. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 18, of April 28, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, directing that Private William S. Smith, permanent party, General Service U. S. Army, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, "forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due, to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States and confined at hard labor at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, for the period of one year," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 30, of June 17, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, as directs that Private Thomas Cole, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, "be confined at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, for the period of four years," is hereby so far remitted as to make the term of his confinement two years, commencing June 17, 1871 (the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders).

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is hereby granted First Lieutenant George A. Thurston, Fourth Cavalry.

**Engineer Corps.**—Brevet Brigadier-General John Newton, lieutenant-colonel Corps of Engineers, in a lecture, January 11, before the members of the Xavier Union, New York, on the improvement of the harbor approaches of New York, called attention to the commercial inconveniences arising from the obstructions in the East River which he is endeavoring to remove. Most people are not aware that previous to 1848 one vessel out of every fifty coming through Hell Gate was either seriously injured or entirely lost. About that time the Coast Survey surveyed Hell Gate, and the dangers and difficulties of the passage were clearly explained. The currents exercise serious embarrassment to removing the rocks. Besides the smaller rocks, such as Way's reef and Primeland, etc., there are the larger ones, Hallet's Rock and the Gridiron. In 1861 merchants of the city subscribed \$13,000 in order to reduce the size of Pot Rock (so called on account of the boiling waters around it) and this was done by means of a French process, which blasted from the surface. This attempt did much service, even slight as it was. Subsequently Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the same purpose, with but poor results. The city some time ago set about removing the obstructions in Coenties' slip by means of the diving bell, but so great loss of life was caused to the divers that the attempt was abandoned. The mode pursued now at Hell Gate is hard drilling. The larger rocks are penetrated by a shaft, excavated and then blown up. The work is slow, as too many holes cannot be bored, and only one blast can occur at one time on account of the vibration. The lecturer gave an interesting description of how the work of blasting is done and the preparations necessary for it, the employment of machinery necessary for the strong currents and the manner in which the embankments were constructed. He also gave a description of how the Blossom Rock at San Francisco was successfully removed. Many questions arising during the progress of the improvements should be left unsettled until there was actual need to combat them, and among these was the serious one whether it be better to erect new supports or trust to the natural pillars as the excavation was increasing. That the obstructions should, however, be removed was a certainty.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.  
Fort Rice.—Hospital Steward Frederick Shultz, U. S. Army, now at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, was ordered January 11 to proceed without delay and report to the

commanding officer Whetstone Agency, Dakota Territory, for duty.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.  
A board of medical officers met at the post hospital, Fort Wallace, Kansas, January 15, for the purpose of examining Private John McIlvain, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry, as to his qualification and fitness for the position of hospital steward U. S. Army. Detail for the board: Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon W. H. King, U. S. Army.

In accordance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., September 12, 1871, Private William Sturgis, 3d, late of Company C, Twenty-second regiment of New York State Militia, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date from September 5, 1862.

Sixth Cavalry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant J. H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry, from headquarters Fort Hays, Kansas, was, January 8, on the recommendation of his post commander, extended ten days. S. O. No. 6.

Third Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant John P. Thompson, January 6. S. O. No. 5.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was granted Second Lieutenant J. J. Lambert, Fifth Infantry, to take effect on the 1st proximo.

Fort Harker, Kansas.—Upon the return to this post of Surgeon B. E. Fryer, U. S. Army, Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald U. S. Army, will be relieved from duty there, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 5.

Fort Garland, C. T.—The non-commissioned officers of Troop M, Eighth Cavalry, and Company C, Fifteenth Infantry, held a ball at this post on the evening of New Year's day, and congratulate themselves, as a correspondent informs us, that it was as fine an affair as the post has ever seen, the music being grand and the dancing excellent—the officers at the fort, who opened the ball, especially distinguishing themselves in this line. After the dancing came a most capital supper, and the gathering, which was most harmonious throughout, broke up at five o'clock. The citizens in the neighborhood were surprised, we are told, to see what the soldiers could do in the way of a ball, and all the posts in the Army are advised by our correspondent to emulate the example of Fort Garland.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.  
We have reports of the great Alexis buffalo hunting party up to the 17th instant. The party arrived at North Platte on the 13th, and were conveyed to the camp, which is on Red Willow Creek, fifty miles southwest of this post. It consists of two hospital tents, ten wall tents, and a tent for servants and soldiers. Three of the wall tents are floored, and the Grand Duke's is carpeted. Box stoves and Sibley stoves are provided for the hospital and wall tents. The hospital tents are used as dining tents. An extensive culinary outfit is also taken along; and also 10,000 rations each of flour, sugar, and coffee and 1,000 pounds of tobacco for the Indians. Company K of the Second Cavalry, under command of Captain James Egan, is at the camp. They went out several days ago, and have everything in the best possible shape. Company E of the Second Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant J. L. Fowler, acts as escort for the party to the camp. The whole is under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, colonel of the Second Cavalry; Lieutenant Hays is quartermaster of the expedition. Cody, alias Buffalo Bill, met the Duke and party here. A relay of horses is at Medicine Creek, about half way to the camp. On the morning after arrival, the announcement was made that fifteen miles distant were a herd of buffalo, and in a short time the Duke and party were armed and equipped and started for the scene of the sport. General Custer and the Duke made the first charge, and the latter had a buffalo soon despatched; the animal's tail was carried to the camp as a trophy. The Duke was delighted, and telegraphed to St. Petersburg the intelligence that he had killed the first "horned monster" that met his gaze. The party consists of the Grand Duke Alexis, Vice Admiral Possiet, W. F. Machin, High Councilor of State; Count Obzenfief, Mr. Bodisco, Consul General of Russia to the United States; Dr. Coudrin and Lieutenants Tudr and Starlegoff, of the imperial navy. These are the Russians, and they are accompanied by Mr. Frank Thompson, who manages all their railroad transportation and telegraphic business. The American gentlemen are Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, Generals Ord, Palmer, Custer, Sweetzer, and Forsyth; Colonel Forsyth, Colonel Sheridan, and Dr. Asch, of the Lieutenant-General's staff. The weather has been exceptionally good. After a most successful hunt, the party returned on the 16th, and started eastward.

Fourteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, December 23 (S. O. No. 216), with Captains Guido Ilges, Augustus H. Bainbridge and George W. Davis; First Lieutenant Julius E. Quentin and Second Lieutenant James A. Buchanan, Fourteenth Infantry, as detail. Captain Charles B. Atchison, Fourteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Brigadier-General A. H. Terry: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Louisville, Ky., *Courier Journal* gives the following account of the shooting of Private Joseph Donald, Company B, Fourth Infantry, at Crab Orchard, Ky., on the 7th inst.:

Last Sunday evening, Mr. Ballard, the town marshal of Crab Orchard, and William Farker, attempted to arrest three drunks



soldiers who were cutting up on the street. One of the soldiers named Donald knocked Parker down and struck him several times, and another aimed his pistol at the marshal, when the latter called to Parker to shoot the man who had him down. He did so, the ball entering the right side and producing death in about ten minutes. Several shots were exchanged between the marshal and the other soldier, but the latter finally ran from the field, neither having been struck. The marshal and Parker were tried last Monday and acquitted, as well as the soldier who did the shooting at the marshal.

**Fourth Infantry, Headquarters, Frankfort, Ky.**—Captain E. M. Coates, commanding post of Lancaster, Ky., was ordered January 6 to assume command of the post of Lebanon, Ky., during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel I. H. Potter, Fourth Infantry.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory, commanding: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Speaker Carter has addressed a long letter to General Emory regarding the condition of affairs at New Orleans, in which he stated that he proposed to appoint a sufficient number of sergeant-at-arms to take peaceable possession of the State House, to remove the armed force which increases the public disquiet, and to seat all the members of the House, whether opposed to him or not. He promises that no violence shall be used against any member, nor indignity nor force against the police, who are now there by the Governor's order, unless they resist constitutional authority. He will not, however, take such a step without having it distinctly understood that said action is not riotous, and will not be considered by the commanding general as a conflict with the Federal authorities; and he asks General Emory whether he will, by military force, prevent such action by the Speaker of the House for its reinstatement in its hall. In a reply dated January 14, General Emory says: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which was handed me by your messenger last night, after twelve o'clock. In reply to your communication, I will state that in the conflict between the Executive and the Legislature of a State, where it is difficult to decide which is right, I have to recognize throughout the necessity, in the interests of a republican form of government, of not siding against a Legislature, and the propriety of not interfering in its organization in any manner. I can not, therefore, give you the aid or advice asked. I will further state that I had decided not to bring the troops again into this city during the present imbroglio, unless ordered to do so by the United States Government, the parties having a right to a knowledge of this decision being duly informed some hours since." A similar communication has been addressed to Governor Warmoth.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—Company I was ordered from Meridian, Miss., to Jackson, Miss., December 15.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General George G. Meade: Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, New York.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending January 17, 1872: Second Lieutenant G. A. Boutelle, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant W. R. Hoag, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant J. MacMurray, First Artillery; Captain L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; Captain William McCleave, Eighth Cavalry; Captain A. D. Palmer, Fourth Artillery; Captain G. W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster; First Lieutenant Charles Hudson, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, First Infantry.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, January 12.

First Lieutenant John McClellan, has been relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, as also has First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Captain W. S. Worth, has been relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 5, current series, from these headquarters.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Summerhays is hereby detailed a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 5, current series, from these headquarters.

**Fort Warren.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Warren, Mass., January 17. Detail for the court: Captains J. B. Rawles, D. H. Kinzie, First Lieutenant J. R. Brinckle, Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, Second Lieutenant G. E. Sage, and Second Lieutenant W. B. Weir, all of Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

**Fort Monroe.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 16, 1872. Detail for the court: Major G. A. De Russy, Third Artillery; Captain S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; Captain J. W. Piper, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant James Chester, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant J. M. Ingalls, First Artillery; First Lieutenant T. D. Maurice, and Second Lieutenant Barnet Wager, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant A. L. Morton, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. E. Bell, First Artillery, appointed judge-advocate.

**West Point.**—Captain and Brevet Major Thomas C. Bradford, United States Army, died at West Point on Friday, January 12. He was thirty-four years of age. Major Bradford was a son of Mr. Gideon Bradford, of Providence, R. I. At the Military Academy, he attained a high standing, and when he graduated, in July, 1861, he was at the head of his class in his favorite department of ordnance. On graduating, Lieutenant Bradford was assigned to the Ordnance Corps and ordered to Washington, where he was detailed for duty as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Davis, in which capacity he participated in the Bull Run battle. He was then assigned to duty in the Ord-

nance Department at Washington, in which position he remained until April, 1863, when, by an explosion while testing guns, he was badly wounded and disabled for active duty. In September of that year, he was ordered to the Academy at West Point, as instructor in mathematics and chemistry. In the spring of 1864, having sufficiently recovered from his wounds, Lieutenant Bradford was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to superintend the construction of the United States Arsenal. At the completion of that work, which occupied a number of years, he served one year as commandant of the arsenal at San Antonio, Texas, where he probably contracted the disease which has now proved mortal. From Texas he was ordered again to West Point, where he was engaged until the time of his death as instructor in ordnance and gunnery.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Major-General Schofield, in a recent letter to the Secretary of War, calls special attention to the necessity of a telegraphic communication with the headquarters and other important points in the Department of Arizona. He says:

When it is considered that the military expenses in Arizona are not less than \$3,000,000 a year, and that this large business is carried on with very imperfect mail facilities and without the telegraph, it is not difficult to see that the comparatively insignificant cost of the proposed telegraph line would be more than reimbursed every year by the increased efficiency and economy in the transaction of business. He recommends that Congress be applied to to make the necessary appropriation of \$50,312, for the purchase of material and the hire of skilled labor and transportation, and that authority be given for the employment of troops and Army transportation in constructing a telegraph line from San Diego, California, via Yuma and Maricopa Wells, to Preston and Tucson, Arizona, a distance of 628 miles. It will be found much more advantageous to the Government to construct and work the line than to give the necessary subsidy to the telegraph company. Nearly all the labor can be performed by troops, with little additional cost to the United States.

The Secretary of War has endorsed the recommendation, and the subject is now under consideration by the House Committee on Military Affairs.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Captain James E. Putnam, December 27, was ordered to report at the headquarters Department of California, as a witness before a court-martial to be convened by department orders. S. O. No. 206, M. D. of P.

**Benicia Barracks.**—The trial of W. B. Bird having been adjourned till April, 1873, Acting Assistant Surgeon Davis, December 28, was ordered to report to the commanding officer at Benicia Barracks for duty. S. O. No. 207, M. D. of P.

**Angel Island.**—On Christmas evening the Lander Dramatic Club, composed of enlisted men stationed at this post, gave a pleasant entertainment, performing with considerable dramatic display the farce of "Box and Cox," with the following cast: "Box," Thomas Sheehan; "Cox," James L. Ryan; "Mrs. Bouncer," Charles Burnton. This was followed by the extravaganza of "Bombastes Furioso," with the following cast: "Artaxominous," King of Utopia, Francis Emmons; "Fusbos," Minister of State, Charles Edwards; "Bombastes Furioso," James M. Fordyce; "Distaffina," Charles Burnton; Attendants, Drummer, Fifer, Soldiers, etc.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brigadier-Gen. E. R. S. Canby: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Second Artillery.**—First Lieutenant René E. De Russy of Company D, at Presidio, Cal., has been temporarily assigned to duty with Company M, serving at Fort Stevens, Oregon. S. O. No. 208, M. D. of P.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

**Vincent Colyer's Report of the Apaches.**—Mr. Colyer in his official report, lately submitted, states that, according to the records of the Indian Department, the Apache Indians were the Americans when they first knew them; that they have always desired peace with them, and when placed upon reservations in 1858 and 1859 were industrious, intelligent, and made rapid progress in the arts of civilization; that their ill-will and constant war with the Mexicans arose from the fact that the Mexicans denied them any rights to the soil as original occupants, and waged a war of extermination against them; that the peaceable relations of the Apaches with the Americans continued until the latter adopted the Mexican theory of "extermination," and by acts of inhuman treachery and cruelty made them our implacable foes; that this policy has resulted in a war which, in the last ten years, has cost us a thousand lives and over forty millions of dollars, and the country is no quieter nor the Indians any nearer extermination than they were at the time of the Gadsden purchase; that the present war will cost the people of the United States between three and four millions of dollars this year; that these Indians still beg for peace, and all of them can be placed on reservations and fed at an expense of less than half a million of dollars a year without the loss of a life. On representing these facts to the President, Commissioner Colyer was directed to proceed to New Mexico and Arizona, and there take such measures as he deemed wisest to locate these Apache Indians upon suitable reservations, feed, clothe, and otherwise care for them; and the President instructed the War Department to co-operate with the commissioner. In obedience to these orders he went to those Territories, and, in consultation with the officers of the Army, Indian agents, and the Apache chiefs, he selected suitable reservations in four localities remote from the settlements, invited the Indians to come in, and left them in charge of the Indian agents in New Mexico and officers of the Army under General Crook in Arizona. The Indians came in gladly in large numbers, and at last advices over four thousand, being one-half of all the roving Apaches, were living peaceably on the

reservations; no depredations have been committed by any of these Indians since they came in; and before spring, if they are unmolested, and have sufficient food, he believes we shall have peace restored to these Territories; that Major-Generals Schofield, Stoneman, and other Army officers reported that the Apaches who came into the military posts last year paid for a large part of the rations issued to them by supplying hay and wood to the garrisons at much less cost to the Government than that paid to the contractors for the Army. The report further shows that the act of Captain Nelson, the Army officer in command at Camp Grant, in turning back the party of two hundred armed citizens, who imperiously demanded to cross the Indian reservation at that post, was necessary, saved the three hundred Indians collected there from another bloody massacre, and the nation from a disgrace, and thanks Captain Nelson for it. The order countermanding the previous order of General Crook employing Apaches to fight Apaches, was made by the General himself, greatly to his honor. The Commissioner travelled through the heart of the Apache country with an escort of fifteen men, and though the Indians came around them day and night in scores, frequently outnumbering them five to one, not an animal was disturbed or an article stolen. He was received with cordiality by General Grainger, General Crook, and all the officers of the Army in New Mexico and Arizona, and there was at no time any discord of action. On his return to Washington, the reservations selected by the Commissioner, and the arrangements made by him for the protection and subsistence of the Indians upon them, were approved by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and directions given by General Sherman for their permanency. Of the complaints made by officials and editors in Arizona, of a want of courtesy toward the white people, as well as of the numerous threats against his life, the vituperation and abuse of the press of Arizona and California, the Commissioner takes but slight notice, as the business for which he was sent was accomplished, and he trusts for his vindication to time and the good results with which he believes God will prosper the work.

#### THE WILSON BILL.

THE following is the text of the bill introduced in the Senate December 18, by Mr. Wilson, and reported by Mr. Wilson with an amendment December 20, and passed the Senate January 10.

A BILL to authorize the discontinuance of certain grades in the military service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the extra lieutenants in the artillery, cavalry, and infantry regiments, authorized by the act entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866, and now serving as regimental adjutants and quartermasters, shall be assigned to regimental vacancies as they occur in those grades; and thereafter the grade of extra lieutenant shall be discontinued, and vacancies occurring in the said grade shall not be filled.

SEC. 2. That the grades of company artificer and company wagoner shall be abolished, and the duties pertaining thereto shall be performed by enlisted men detailed for extra duty service and employed under direction of the Quartermaster's Department. The grade of quartermaster sergeant for companies of artillery, cavalry, and infantry shall also be abolished and the duties pertaining thereto shall be performed by the first sergeant. The enlisted men serving in the several grades hereby abolished shall be discharged unless they shall elect to remain in service in such other non-commissioned grades as may now or hereafter be available for their assignment.

SEC. 3. That in lieu of the veterinary surgeons now authorized by law there shall hereafter be two veterinary surgeons to each regiment of cavalry, at a compensation of one hundred dollars each per month.

SEC. 4. That any enlisted man of the Army may deposit his savings, in sums of not less than five dollars, with any Army paymaster, who shall furnish him with a check-book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date, and place of such deposit. The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial or otherwise, nor permitted to be drawn until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs of a deceased soldier; and for all such money so deposited with paymasters, they shall be, and hereby are made, responsible to the depositors upon their official bonds to the United States Government, for its faithful custody and repayment.

SEC. 5. That the age at which music-boys may be enlisted shall hereafter be not less than twelve years, but no other recruit shall be enlisted under the age of twenty-one years, to be determined by his own oath, and said oath shall in all cases be conclusive, and sufficient cause for rejection of applications for discharge on the ground of minority.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

THE following appointments in the Army were confirmed by the Senate Jan. 16 as second lieutenants in the Army: Edward P. Turner, late a private in the Fifth Cavalry; William Lewis Pitcher, of District of Columbia; Morris C. Wessels, of Connecticut; Jacob R. Pierce, of Illinois, and John L. Clemm, of Illinois. The Senate also confirmed graduates of the Military Academy to be second lieutenants. Among them was Cadet Frederick Grant to be second lieutenant vice Pierce, deceased, in Fourth Cavalry. Also Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., of New York, to be chaplain and professor of ethics and law at the Military Academy; Major Junius B. Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, to be professor of civil and military engineering, vice Mahan deceased.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Pensacola* second rate (22), sailed from San Francisco January 1, bound on a cruise.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Walter Abbott arrived in San Francisco from the Asiatic fleet, January 15, in the mail steamer *America*.

A TELEGRAM from Portsmouth, N. H., January 13, 1872, states that an attempt was made on the previous night to burn the Marine Hospital at the Navy-yard. An official inquiry has been ordered.

THE President has nominated to the Senate Lieutenant-Commander Edward Terry to be commander; Captain William Whiting to be commodore on the retired list; also a large number of masters to be lieutenants.

THE U. S. steamer *Guerriere*, detached from the European squadron, and on her way to the United States, is expected at Norfolk about the 25th instant. The remains of General Robert Anderson will be landed at Norfolk and received with naval and military honors.

THE monitor *Mahopac*, now lying at the Navy-yard, Washington, was put in commission January 15. She is ordered to Norfolk to be put in complete order, and as soon as a hurricane deck is adjusted she will be sent to Key West, in readiness for active service.

CAPTAIN Krammer, who, in the absence of Admiral Possiet, is in charge of the Russian fleet now in New York harbor, left St. Louis January 11, with orders to move the fleet to Pensacola and be in readiness to receive the Grand Duke at the termination of his Southern trip.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate January 15: Lieutenant-Commander Edward Terry to be commander; Captain William B. Whiting to be commodore on the retired list; also a large number of masters to be lieutenants.

AT THE Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, the *Tuscarora* fourth rate (6) is reported in a forward state of repair, and about ready for her masts. The *Marion*, which is to be thoroughly repaired is 209 feet keel, 27 feet beam, 16 feet in hold, and carries 29-inch and 3 11-inch guns amidships and two howitzers.

JANUARY 14, was the birthday of the Grand Duke Alexis. At the Russian Chapel and on board the *Abreck* and *Sevelana* appropriate services were held. January 18 was the New Year's Day of the Russians, their time of celebration being thirteen days after our own, according to the Old Style, still adhered to by Russia.

THE repairs on the monitor *Mahopac*, which has been lying at the Washington Navy-yard for about seven years, are nearly completed. The smaller vessels—the *Frolic*, *Tallapoosa*, *May Flower*, *Triana*, and *Constellation*—the last named the United States practice ship—are also undergoing repairs.

THE Committee on Naval Affairs of the House on Tuesday held an extended session, during which they examined several patents in relation to improvements in naval affairs. Considerable time was occupied in the examination of a patent attachment to anchors, by the use of which, it is claimed, ships can never break their anchor chains.

ADMIRAL Porter gave a dinner, January 13, at his residence in Washington, at which were present the President, Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant, Senators Cameron and Anthony, ex-Secretary Boris and lady, Mrs. Aulick, Mrs. Bates, Admiral Bradford and wife, Commodore Rodgers, Lieutenants Emory and Mason, Miss Wrenshall, and Miss Decatur.

THE U. S. old sailing corvette *Marion*, from Norfolk, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard January 13, in command of Commander A. F. Crossman, U. S. Navy. She is an old vessel, and is to be rebuilt at Kittery Yard. The officers and crew are reported to have suffered severely from rough weather off the coast, and many of them are frost-bitten. Commander Crossman proceeded from Portsmouth to Philadelphia.

THE following were confirmed by the Senate January 16: Captain William B. Whiting, now on the retired list, to be a commodore in the Navy on the retired list; William J. Herring and William H. Hand, of New York, to be second lieutenants in the revenue marine; William L. Baldwin, of New York, and Edmund Burke, of Wisconsin, to be third lieutenants in the revenue marine.

THE iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, at Boston, has been placed on the dry dock. She is to undergo thorough repair, and in order to facilitate the work the two huge turrets, weighing 140 tons each, have been removed from her deck, under the direction of Assistant Naval Constructor Frank Fernald. This was done by means of "ways" similar to those employed in launching a vessel, and the turrets being placed on timbers fitting them, the ponderous masses of iron were in the space of an hour landed upon the edge of the dock.

A NAVAL review, says a letter writer, took place at Jeddo, Japan, during December, the Mikado being present, and apparently much interested. The U. S. frigate *Colorado* went up to be shown to the Mikado, but as the native naval review was soon to occur, the Japanese begged the minister to send her away, as she was entirely too neat looking, and the Mikado might decide to have no fleet at all, if not as well kept as the American; so the *Colorado* departed for China, avoiding the Korean coast.

THE U. S. steamer *Shamout*, Commander Edward E. Potter commanding, left Samana Bay, San Domingo, January 3, on a cruise to the mouth of the Orinoco River or Venezuela, where American interests require the presence of a naval vessel. Thence the *Shamout* will pro-

ceed to Aspinwall, U. S. of Colombia, visiting several ports on the northern coast of South America on the way, and afterward will return to Key West Florida, via Kingston, Jamaica and Havana.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* informs us that about twelve hundred workmen are at present employed in the several departments of the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The recruiting service is active, a large number of men being shipped weekly. The monitor *Canonicus* is lying at the yard, taking on her stores, and she will soon be ready for sea. The side-wheel wooden frigate *Powhatan* is taking on board her battery of seventeen guns and her stores, and will be ready for sea at the same time with the *Canonicus*. The screw frigate *Richmond* is having her old boilers taken out, and the new ones are ready to be put in; she will not have her repairs completed as early as the other vessels mentioned. Four of the iron-clads are being painted and refitted, in accordance with orders from Washington.

FROM a letter received from a correspondent at Annapolis, we learn that the bigged midshipman is still on his travels. Our correspondent says: "For several months past a consummate scamp, named Frank H. Powers, has been swindling Naval officers and their friends to a very large amount. That he should be able to continue his operations, after so much has been published upon the subject, seems most remarkable. In addition to the victims heretofore published in the JOURNAL, he has visited Mr. H. D. Smith, December 3, New Haven, Conn., and the father of Lieutenant H. R. Wilson, U. S. Navy, raising in the first instance ten dollars, and in the last, twenty-five. As Mr. Powers is still at large, it would be wise in all Naval officers to warn their friends (who do not take the JOURNAL), against him; and to advise the arrest of any Naval officer who attempts to obtain money from them. In the event of his arrest, no doubt plenty of prosecutors will appear against him."

THE Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* of December 16 says: "Captain Russell (Commander John H. Russell) of the Ordnance Department, Mare Island, has returned from his eastern trip. He was on the train that was snow-bound five and a half days. The passengers did not suffer from hunger, but found biting cold weather. The wind was cutting as a knife. At one time the engines were put together to force a way through the drift now. They ran into the bank with a fearful momentum; the first engine was smashed in pieces—telegraphed, in fact—and the engineer thrown fifty feet in the air. There was no passing the barrier at that time. After repeated failures the train was brought through the mountain of snow, and the passengers came from the cold and cruel winter into the genial clime of the Pacific, and among them our friend Captain Russell." The same paper remarks, in a proper spirit of local patriotism: "Congressman Daws is now making efforts to have all the navy-yards in the United States abolished, except the one at League Island and the one at Mare Island. There are prospects that he will succeed, as the notice of this bill is favorably received. There are undoubtedly too many yards for government to support; they entail a heavy expense upon the people. Two yards are enough, and those two must be, one on the Atlantic, the other on the Pacific. We have nothing to do with the one on the Atlantic seaboard, but we are materially interested in the one on this coast. We want it where it is, on Mare Island. For the sake of economy we hope the efforts of Daws will be crowned with success; and also for our own prosperity we hope that the number will be lessened. We anxiously await further developments."

"AN American looking at the noble and beautiful ships of our squadron now in this harbor would certainly have no cause to be ashamed of the exhibition they make in behalf of the American Navy," writes a correspondent of the *Mail*, on board the U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, Ville Franche, France, December 19, 1871. "There are in all five vessels—the *Brooklyn*, Captain Bryson, 18 guns, the flagship of Admiral Boggs; the *Shenandoah*, 12 guns, Captain C. H. Wells; the *Plymouth*, 12 guns, Commander K. R. Breese; the *Junata*, 7 guns, Commander S. B. Luce; and the *Wachusett*, 7 guns, Commander Cushman. We have drills and exercise daily, and boat expeditions, and conduct ourselves pretty much as at sea. Admiral Boggs is very strict about the discipline of the ships, and our daily work from the start has consequently been exceedingly thorough. But the good effects of this are shown by the handling of the vessels at sea. Now, in the space of one minute and thirty-eight seconds from the word 'Go!' men go aloft, loose all sail, sheet home and hoist topsails, top gallant sails and royals, set both courses and all the head sails, in fact make all sail. Also in transporting guns only one minute and fifty-six seconds are required; dismounting and shifting the gun-carriages, three minutes; reefing top-sails close reef (from royal set), two minutes, five seconds. Then the men are so thoroughly drilled that at night, with no one aware of their movements save the captain, they can turn out, lash up their hammocks, get on deck, cast loose, provide the battery, and get the gun fired in four minutes ten seconds, all ready for fighting in six minutes and thirty seconds. That this is practical naval instruction every one ought to be ready to admit. The men are regularly exercised in great guns, small swords, infantry tactics, small arms, pistols, carbine, howitzer, and boat drills. In all they drill daily from 9:30 in the morning to 11, and from 1 in the afternoon to half-past 2. Besides these, there are the usual exercises at colors and sunset. When drills are over, and daily exercises are through, then there come freedom and jollity. We have impromptu dances on shipboard, and delightful little gatherings which we call 'ship matinees,' and so our life at this port is rendered very pleasant and agreeable, and perhaps our presence here gives charming entertainment to the ladies of the neighborhood. Jack, too, has his delights. He gets his regular liberty on shore, and has also his amusements on board ship. On Thanksgiving Day he got a big dinner, and on Christmas he is going to have

another. The ships look elegantly, and create a fine impression here. They are always open for inspection; and there are visitors daily; but Sunday seems to be the popular visiting day. The French appear to be profoundly impressed with the appearance of the squadron and discipline of the men, and they seem to have high regard for the dignity of "La grande Republique."

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

##### ORDERED.

JANUARY 10.—Lieutenant John J. Hunter, to torpedo duty. Passed Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

Assistant Paymaster E. E. Lewis, to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, to the Naval Station at League Island.

JANUARY 11.—Master D. Deleahanty and Sailmaker George S. Haskins, to the Canandaigua.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Albert W. Bacon, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

JANUARY 12.—Commander Charles S. Norton, to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Sixth Light-house District.

Boatswain Thomas S. Collier, to the Naval Station at New London, Conn.

JANUARY 15.—Lieutenant William B. Newman to the Wasp; Assistant Surgeon Paul Fitzsimmons, to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

##### DETACHED.

JANUARY 10.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, and ordered to the Worcester.

Assistant Surgeon William M. Nickerson, from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

JANUARY 12.—Captain R. T. Renshaw, as inspector of the Sixth Light-house District and ordered to the command of the Worcester.

Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, relieved from the command of the Worcester and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon A. F. McGruder, from the Iroquois and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Thomas S. Collier, ordered to the naval station at New London, Conn.

JANUARY 15.—Commander A. F. Crossman, from the command of the Marion and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants H. G. Macy and E. Longnecker, from the Marion and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. K. S. Kelding, from the Marion and ordered to settle accounts.

### MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON, January 11, 1872.

At a stated meeting of this commandery held at the Parker House, School street, on Wednesday evening, January 10, instant, the following-named candidates were duly elected companions of the Order, of the first class:

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace N. Fisher, late assistant inspector-general United States Volunteers. Staff of General George H. Thomas. Merchant, No. 23 Central Wharf, Boston.

First Lieutenant Samuel Dalton, late First Massachusetts Volunteers, Artillery. Leather dealer, Salem, Mass.

Captain Robert F. Clark, late Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Infantry, and aide-de-camp. Staff of General Thomas G. Stevenson. Stock broker, No. 34, Devonshire street, Boston.

Captain John C. Jones, late Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Infantry, and aide-de-camp. Staff of General J. W. Turner. Stock broker, No. 34, Devonshire street, Boston.

Captain Daniel Sargent, late Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Infantry. Real estate broker, No. 73 Beacon street, Boston.

Brevet Major Edward P. Brown, late captain Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, Infantry, and assistant inspector-general U. S. Volunteers, Boston.

Brevet Captain James H. Rice, second lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry. Brevet lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers. Alton, Mass.

Brevet Colonel John G. Chandler, major and assistant-quarter-master United States Army. Chief quartermaster Massachusetts District, Department of the East. No. 2 Bulfinch street, Boston.

By order of Brevet Major-General Charles Devens, Jr., Commander.

JAS. B. BELL, Recorder, No. 12 Old State House.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery held on the 10th instant, the following order was unanimously adopted:

Ordered: That the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be declared the official organ of this Commandery; that an abstract of its proceedings be published therein, and that the recorder be directed to subscribe for a copy for the files of this Commandery.

(Extract from the minutes.) Attest, JAMES B. BELL, Recorder.

A SERIES of experiments has been made at Sheerness, with a view to ascertain the applicability of Siemens' dynamo-electric light to torpedo services in time of war. The principle on which the apparatus is constructed is that of causing the rotation of an induction coil of a peculiar construction, known as Siemens' armature, between the poles of a soft-iron electro-magnet. The feeble permanent magnetism which the soft-iron core of the electro-magnet has imparted to it when the machine is first made, causes currents to be induced in the wire of the rotating armature; these currents are caused to pass through the wires of the electro-magnet, thus increasing its power, and consequently also increasing the amount of electricity set in motion. The strength of this current of electricity is proportional to the dynamical force employed to rotate the armature. The current thus induced is caused to pass into the coils of the electro-magnet of a second machine of similar construction to the first, but of larger dimensions; the armature of this second machine is driven by the same engine that drives the armature of the smaller one, and is caused to rotate about 800 times a minute. It is the electricity from this second machine that produces the electric light by its passage between carbon points. The light in the experiments made when reflected by a parabolic reflector was of the most brilliant description—in fact, it was sufficiently clear that no objects of any appreciable size, such, for instance, as an enemy's boat engaged in interrupting communication with a line of torpedoes at night, could have approached within a mile or more of Sheerness without being sufficiently conspicuous to be fired at, and consequently driven off. The idea of causing the return of the current upon itself in the machine was, we believe, announced simultaneously by Sir Charles Wheatstone and Mr. Siemens.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of the 30th of December last, a fact was recorded which, I think, is well worthy of being considered by all those who have the true interests of our Army at heart.

The fact I allude to refers to the promotion of officers in the French army. It appears that the French custom has been for some time past to allow two-thirds of the vacancies occurring in the lieutenants and captains to be filled by seniority, while among the majors only half the vacancies can thus be filled up, and, finally, that above the grade of a major, seniority ceases to be considered a title to advancement. All other appointments and promotions are made by selection. Now why can not this just and reasonable system, or a modification of it, be introduced into our Army? Can there be any doubt as to its leading to the best possible results? Would not many of our young officers receive by it a stimulus that would induce them to exert their every power, and cause them to leave not a page unturned that referred to or treated of the principles and science of war? We surely would not see the educated and studiously disposed lieutenant of to-day, discouraged with the slowness of promotion, throwing down with scorn the book which is to bring him so small a reward. What will it avail him to know of this or that science when perchance the captain who commands him, or those of his own rank who stand far above him in the Army register, are ignorant even of the "rule of three," and whose tongues rarely utter a sentence which is not in violation of every principle of grammar. To be forever doomed under such minds, without the hope of deliverance, were, indeed, to condemn a bright intellect to perpetual slavery.

Is it not just, then, for us to hope that the legislators of the land will shatter by wise enactments the chains of this unnatural subjection now existing, and inaugurate a new era in which education shall enter as no unimportant consideration in the promotion of the officers of our Army.

A board of impartial and competent examiners could readily be convened at such times and places as the President of the United States might designate, to inquire in the most careful and rigorous manner into the fitness of those who in some way or other had signified their desire of becoming candidates in the examination for promotion. This law might be so framed as to require officers, prior to their having a claim to promotion, to serve for a certain time in each grade. This act could also enumerate the subjects upon which proficiency would be required at such examinations, and no favoritism, partiality, or political influence could ever mar the excellence of this law.

Our country would then find, beyond a doubt, that its young officers, encouraged by the hope of reward, instead of indulging in the degrading vices of drinking and gambling, as, painful to say, is the case with so many, would devote their every energy to self-culture and to the cause of learning; so that in the hour of need, not the incompetent and the purposeless would be summoned to defend her honor, but the energetic, intelligent, and educated soldiers.

VESPASIAN.

## BURSTING OF KRUPP'S GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

In view of the account published in your last (Jan. 6) number concerning the bursting of a Krupp gun in Russia, it may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the JOURNAL to give the following translation of an article in the December number of *Jahrbuecher fuer die Deutsche Armee und Marine*:

"The general interest excited in professional circles by the recent bursting of a Krupp gun at Cronstadt, will render the following letter from St. Petersburg not unwelcome. The missile runs as follows:

"On the 13th of October the Cronstadt Messenger gave the intelligence that an 11-inch cast-steel gun of F. Krupp's make had burst at Fort Constantine at the first round with a charge of 100 pounds. Further artillery and technical details were not given. Through reliable private sources I am enabled to give you the following particulars concerning this accident:

"The gun had already fired fifteen rounds, of which eight were with the same charge, 100 pounds. The rupture occurred about two to four feet from the muzzle.

"The special court of inquiry instituted to investigate the causes of this accident is presided over by General Bersmann, and consists partly of ordnance officers and partly of distinguished professional civilians, employed chiefly in the steel works at Perm and Abukoff.

"Up to the present time no certain explanation has been given, and no flaw in the metal has been discovered; on the contrary, the planes of rupture present homogeneous surfaces. The following theory offers the most probable explanation of the accident: The charge of 100 pounds may be considered too heavy (the piece was constructed for a normal charge of 75 pounds), especially as the long shell fired was furnished with a lead coating four inches larger than that of the normal chilled shell, consequently diminishing the powder space about three inches.

"These long shells, judging from several turned off, are very porous and otherwise badly cast.

"On account of the comparatively higher tension of the gas, the bottom of the shell was crushed in and a momentary wedging took place in the chase, causing rupture at this point.

"In substantiation of this hypothesis great numbers of clusters of lesser injuries to lands and grooves have been found, all, remarkable to relate, at about the same distance from the muzzle.

"Should a fragment which was blown into the water, and which it is hoped may be recovered, also show such

injuries, the crushing of the shell in the bore will be established. The projectile will probably never be found, for its fragments, small and scattered, rest too securely at the bottom of the sea.

"I have great hopes, as soon as the court shall report, of being able to confirm the above officially."

In conclusion, I trust that the following data concerning the 11-inch Russian gun, which varies considerably from the Prussian 11.025-inch gun, may not prove out of place:

	Russian. 11-inch.	Prussian. 11.025-inch.
Bore.....	3	3
No. of hoops.....	3	3
Weight.....	25.5 tons.	27 tons.
Length.....	220 inches.	240.1 inches.
" to wedge.....	187 "	207.1 "
" of rifled part.....	137 "	157.5 "
No. of grooves.....	36	36
Angle of twist (direct'g edges).....	2° 32'	2° 32'
Weight of adjusted chilled shell.....	484.4 lbs.	513.7 lbs.
Charge.....	82.5 " P.P.	88 " P.P.
Initial velocity.....	1,361.2 ft.	1,394 ft.

The cost of the Prussian 11-inch gun is £5,550—figures that would make the Russian gun cost probably much less than £5,000—while the common English 11-inch (Armstrong) costs £3,218.

O. E. M.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, January 12, 1872.

## POST TRADERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of December 2, appeared an article on the "Cause and Cure of Desertion." Although fully concurring with the writer in his opinions, I must mention one cause which he omitted, which greatly influences enlisted men stationed at the frontier posts. The extortionate price charged enlisted men by post traders for every article they buy is the cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction at the present time. The traders are not satisfied with a reasonable amount of profit, unless they average from 75 to 100 per cent. on their goods. I would suggest the following remedy against such base extortions, viz.: Let the Government furnish the acting commissary of subsistence at every post with goods necessary for a soldier's use, as brushes, gloves, cleaning stuff, etc., and sell these articles to the enlisted men on the same principle as subsistence stores.

MILES'S BOY.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., December 14, 1871.

## A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am happy to learn through the columns of your valuable journal that a great reformation is going on in all the departments of our standing Army and Navy; but, sir, the greatest reform that has ever been introduced into our gallant Army is, in my belief, and yours too, I think, the temperance reform. Recruiting sergeants are not now-a-days employed in getting men drunk for the sake of getting two dollars bounty. Drunkards are not wanted in our Army, either as officers or privates. Too long has our brave Army been infested with "drunken debauchees." When I look around me here in this beautiful home—this palace created by a "grateful country to her brave defenders"—I feel proud to think that I bear the title "American Soldier"—the noblest name that was ever recorded in the world's history. But when I look again and see men disgracing that proud name, reeling and staggering to and from the accursed rum-shops adjacent to this Home, my heart sinks within me, and I cannot but regret that I too was once "bound down to drunkenness;" that I too once disgraced the proud name of an "American soldier." I thank God that a light fell on my brain, and that I shook the serpent folds away that gathered round my heart. General William T. Sherman once did me the honor of addressing to me a letter, which concluded thus: "Recommend you to the regard of all good persons who appreciate the service of a soldier who has spent his best days in the service of our country, and wishing you a long life of usefulness and honor, I remain your friend, William T. Sherman." That letter, Mr. Editor, was a word in due season. It roused my sleeping energies, and made me determine thence forward to be a "man." But how can a drunkard be a man?

"What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?"

I'll tell you what will do it: "Go! sin no more!" Rouse yourselves, my brave old "comrades," and be men, and not sots! Dash down the accursed cup that puts an enemy in your mouths to steal away your brains; be true noblemen. Then, and not till then, will you be worthy the soldier's name.

BENNETT M. REESE,

W. P. Veterans' Home Division S. of T.

SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1872.

## COMPANY CLOTHING ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Would it not be a good idea to dispense with company clothing account-books, and in lieu thereof have a column on the right of the clothing receipt roll marked \$ and c., so that the amount drawn by each soldier can be entered thereon? The clothing account of each soldier is settled at the end of every muster month, and the amount due the soldier or the United States entered thus:

\* Due soldier, or U. S., money value of clothing not drawn or over-drawn, five dollars and thirty-five cents, \$5.35.

Now, by a man serving his full term of enlistment (five years), it would require at least three pages to enter his full account. All this labor could be saved by using the above suggestion.

HUNTERGAS.

CAMP HALLECK, NEV., December 5, 1871.

GENERAL Badeau, the American Consul General, has written a letter to the London Times to correct a statement made by that journal, that the late General Halleck captured Memphis and Fort Donelson.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, till recently appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and now acting superintendent, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. It is comprised in forty quarto pages, and is intended to preface the first, or population volume of the ninth census, of which the census office has all the tables completed, except those few which involve the tabulation of age and sex returns in their preparation.

The true population of the country, as distinct from the constitutional population, which amounts to 38,113,253, embraces the population of the Territories, the population of Alaska, and the number of "Indians not taxed." These two last elements are estimated from the last data to be had, their determination not being provided for by law. The table of true population thus made up gives an aggregate of 38,923,210 to the whole country. Alaska is estimated to have a population of 70,461, and the "Indians not taxed" are put down at 357,986. The positive increase during the decade has been 6,929,509, a gain of 22.22 per cent. The white population amounts to 33,203,740 an increase of 6,509,960 during the decade, or 24.39 per cent. Twenty-three of the States were found to contain Chinese, which description for census purposes embraces Japanese (who are, however, distinguished in the tables of population), but does not include Hawaiians. The number reported in each State was as follows: Arkansas, 98; California, 49,810; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 3; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 71; Illinois, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 97; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 3; Nevada, 3,153; New Jersey, 15; New York, 29; Oregon, 3,330; Pennsylvania, 14; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 25; Virginia, 4.

The broken bands and unnumbered remnants of tribes still found in many of the States, being in such legal relations to the States as to be liable to taxation if possessed of property, have been enumerated with the people of such States, with the following results: Delaware is the only State in which no Indians were found; Alabama, 98; Arkansas, 89; California, 7,241; Connecticut, 285; Florida, 2; Georgia, 40; Illinois, 32; Indiana, 240; Iowa, 43; Kansas, 914; Kentucky, 108; Louisiana, 599; Maine, 499; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 151; Michigan, 4,926; Minnesota, 690; Mississippi, 809; Missouri, 75; Nebraska, 87; Nevada, 23; New Hampshire, 23; New Jersey, 16; New York, 439; North Carolina, 1,241; Ohio, 100; Oregon, 318; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 154; South Carolina, 124; Tennessee, 70; Texas, 879; Vermont, 14; Virginia, 229; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1,206.

The effect of emancipation has been "to add 18.92 per cent. to the otherwise representative population of the Southern States, and 4.60 per cent. to the otherwise representative population of the United States." The constitutional population and representative population are, by the emancipation laws, for the first time in our history, equal to each other.

Of the probable population of the country but for the war, on the 1st of June, 1870, the report contains the following decidedly original statement:

"But for the war, and for causes which, whether due to the war or not, came in at nearly the same time, the population of the United States might have been expected, according to ascertained rates of increase, to be in the neighborhood of forty-one and a half millions on the 1st of June, 1870. The rule of geometrical progression has, indeed, been invoked by some to prove that our population, but for the war, would have reached forty-two and a half millions. Geometrical progression is, however, attained in few things human, and maintained long in none. A better rule for finding the population of the country would have been by the use of the mathematical principle of differences, second differences being assumed constant. The following table, prepared by E. B. Elliott, Esq., chief clerk of the Bureau of Statistics, exhibits the true projection of the population of 1870, according to the line of ascent from 1830 to 1860:

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Population.....	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,399,300	41,639,000
1st differences.....		4,203,433	6,122,423	8,207,424	10,239,700
2d differences.....			1,918,990	2,085,001	2,022,000

\* Excluding Indians, as previously."

The popular expectation was that, in spite of the retardation of increase by the war, the ninth census would show a population of 40,000,000. The report considers the operations of four causes growing out of the war, which are ample to account for the loss of 3,000,000 which make up the difference between the actual and the projected population. These are, first, the retardation of increase in the colored population, which is only 433,179, against 1,000,000, which might have been expected; second, the direct loss from wounds and disease, which it is claimed a moderate estimate makes 500,000, in the united armies. The Confederate loss is also estimated at 350,000. Third, the indirect loss by the war, from the withdrawal of a body of men averaging 1,500,000 in number, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, from domestic life, and the consequent decrease in the number of marriages formed and children begotten. The loss by this cause must have been very great, but no numerical estimate is given. Fourth, the indirect loss occasioned by the check given to immigration, which is reckoned at 353,000. The notorious falling off in the number of children born to American parents in the Middle and Eastern States, since the early days of the country, is alluded to as a fifth cause.

THE French committee on army reorganization has adopted the system of temporary exemption from military service prevalent in Prussia for the heads of manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial establishments; all ecclesiastics are to be exempted. General Trochu is awaiting the period when he will have a right to retire as a general, which will be three months hence, before tendering his resignation as a deputy and retiring completely into private life.



## READING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The attention of Post Treasurers, Wardroom Messes, and individual readers is called to the following terms of clubbing offered by the proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These arrangements for clubbing are made for the purpose of reducing the cost of periodicals to Army and Navy readers, and this season of the year is the proper time for subscribing to weekly and monthly publications.

### TERMS OF CLUBBING.

The Journal and the Galaxy Magazine will be sent One Year for \$5 00—Regular Price, \$10 00.  
The Journal and Harper's Bazar will be sent One Year for \$3 00—Regular Price, \$10 00.  
The Journal and Harper's Weekly will be sent One Year for \$3 00—Regular Price, \$10 00.  
The Journal and Harper's Monthly will be sent One Year for \$3 00—Regular Price, \$10 00.  
The Journal and Every Saturday will be sent One Year for \$3 00—Regular Price, \$11 00.  
The Journal and Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine will be sent One Year for \$3 00—Regular Price, \$11 00.  
The Journal and the Electric Magazine will be sent One Year for \$10 00—Regular Price \$11 00.  
The Journal and Littell's Living Age will be sent one Year for \$12 00—Regular Price, \$14 00.

### FOR ELEVEN DOLLARS,

The Army and Navy Journal, The Galaxy, and Harper's Bazar, or Harper's Weekly, or Harper's Monthly, saving Three Dollars on the regular subscription price.

### FOR FOURTEEN DOLLARS,

The Army and Navy Journal, The Galaxy, Harper's Weekly and Monthly or Bazar, saving Four Dollars on the regular subscription price.

### FOR TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS,

The Army and Navy Journal, The Galaxy, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Monthly, and Every Saturday, saving Six Dollars on the regular subscription prices, or the full subscription price of the Army and Navy Journal, which is thus furnished WITHOUT COST TO THE SUBSCRIBER.

If any other periodical or newspaper, than those above named is desired, it will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL at reduced rates.

Remittances should be made to

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,  
No. 39 PARK ROW, N. Y.

## H. N. SQUIRE,

No. 97 FULTON STREET, New York,  
Is the best place to buy reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, and choice Jewelry, and Sterling Silver Ware.  
DIAMONDS A SPECIALTY.

## J. B. KIDDOW

(Brigadier-General U. S. Army, retired),  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
No. 192 BROADWAY (Room 15), NEW YORK.  
Special attention given to the legal business of officers of the Army and Navy.

### LIVE GAME WANTED!

**FIFTY OR MORE DEER, ALSO ELK, MOOSE,**  
and other live game, for breeding purposes, delivered alive to railroad. Address offers, with price, to office of Blooming Grove Park, 103 Fulton St., New York. Western papers please copy.

**\$20 BILLIARD TABLE—FULL-SIZED**  
balls and cues. Quick Rubber Cushions. Very portable. Diagram mailed free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, 95 Liberty street, New York.

**TRANSFER.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF**  
Cavalry desires to transfer with an officer of Infantry or Artillery. Artillery preferred. Address CAVALRY, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, PRO-**  
MOTED July 23, 1866, desires to transfer to the Cavalry, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made. Address V. A., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE death of General Andrew Porter at Paris on the 4th inst, carried away a man well and favorably known in the Army, with which he was long associated. At West Point, where he entered and remained through only a part of the course, he bore the reputation of an agreeable companion and cultivated gentleman. Leaving the Academy in 1837, he returned to civil life, from which, in 1846, he was appointed a first lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles, and greatly distinguished himself during the Mexican war, winning, for gallant and meritorious conduct, successive brevets up to that of lieutenant-colonel, gaining meanwhile his promotion to a captaincy. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was promoted to the command of one of the new Regular regiments—the Sixteenth Infantry—and soon received his commission as brigadier-general of Volunteers, standing number three on the list. As provost-marshal-general during McClellan's peninsular campaign, he was active and efficient. His health was seriously affected while here serving, so much so in fact that he never fully recovered it, and his absence in Europe, where he died, was with the vain hope of regaining it. He had, soon after the close of the war, resigned from the Army.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, on the 11th instant, reported a joint resolution from the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, authorizing the Secretary of War to admit six Japanese youths to the West Point Military Academy. The resolution, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, provoked more opposition than anticipated notwithstanding the fact that a similar concession in favor of Japan has been made by Congress, at the Naval School. Mr. Vickers objecting, the third reading was deferred and has not yet been reached in order. The Japanese candidates for West Point arrived at San Francisco on Monday.

ONLY about \$12,000 has been subscribed toward the fund for the Farragut monument. A meeting of the executive committee was held a few days since, and steps taken to resuscitate the movement.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

### THE WILLIAMS BILL.

THE first section of the Williams bill is as follows:

That on and after the passage of this act, the offices of the Adjutant-General, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General, Commissary-General, Chief of Ordnance, and Judge-Advocate-General of the Army be abolished.

This would certainly work radical changes in our Army staff organization, and for the most part changes that we are sure look in the right direction. Nevertheless, in the manner proposed, the work would be done improvidently, or without sound constructive principles. While it may abolish one office without any cause, or good end to be attained by so doing, the bill preserves two which assuredly are as open to objections as parts of a permanent staff organization as either of those abrogated.

The evils of bureaucracy, under our present staff system, are patent. They are so numerous and ramified, so injurious to the efficiency of the whole Army, that the time has come for their eradication. But the amputations to be undertaken, and the curative processes to be resorted to, should be accomplished with consummate skill, so that no useful part or function may be the least harmed in the dangerous operation. It is the roughness of the surgery applied by the Williams bill that we would avoid, not the mere heroic use of the surgeon's knife.

Bureaucracy should and may be successfully uprooted from its places of power and injury to the Army; and we heartily hope to see this effectually done before the present Congress shall adjourn, but in a somewhat different manner, in many respects, from that proposed in this bill.

It is no doubt in accordance with the general sentiment of the Army that the separate offices of Paymaster-General and of Commissary-General should be merged in that of the Quartermaster-General; that the offices of Chief of Ordnance and of Judge-Advocate-General should be swept away altogether; and that the office of Adjutant-General of the Army should no longer be retained by an officer permanently separated from the line of the Army, but by a general officer selected by detail from the roster of general officers. Further, that he should likewise be the Inspector-General; which would abolish one office which the Williams bill continues as a permanent staff employment. In another respect it may be well to go a step beyond the provisions of the Williams bill, and also fill the Quartermaster-General's office by detail from the rank of general officers. But assuredly we can see no cause for lopping off the Surgeon-General.

The consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay departments into one staff department we have long regarded as a wise measure of economy in Army administration; a measure as practicable as desirable. It is one which would be highly acceptable to the Army; but in this connection something more is wished than mere consolidation. The cardinal feature of the Williams bill is its excision from the Army of the principle of permanent, separate staff organizations; and yet, most oddly, we see retained and reorganized the Inspector's and Quartermaster's departments upon the bureaucratic basis, although they are quite as obnoxious to the prevalent or standard objections to perma-

ment staff organizations as any branch of the staff can possibly be.

As for an Inspection Department like that proposed to be retained in our Army, it does not exist in the Prussian service, which, we repeat, has illustrated its virtues so strikingly that we were certainly ill-advised to ignore any of its lessons while reforming our military system upon a new and fixed basis. In Prussia the duties of inspection are performed by officers employed on the staff of the several corps, under the direction of their respective generals; that is to say, by staff officers not permanently employed on staff business, as we have shown in previous articles. And we are at a loss for any reasons for the retention of this department in our service on a permanent footing while discarding the Adjutant-General's Department.

But here we must observe, we rate the duties of inspection so highly that we believe the officers charged by detail with them should be among the most accomplished in the whole service. They should be officers of that degree of practical and theoretical culture to provide whom we regard it essential to establish something like the war university of the Prussian military educational system.

Every objection to bureaucracy that may be alleged against the permanent staff system must apply to the Quartermaster's Department as it would be reorganized under the Williams bill, with its fixed, invariable corps of one brigadier-general, six colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, and twelve majors—that is to say, an aggregate of field officers equal to that of six regiments of the line, with one captain besides for every regiment of the Army. Therefore we can but look upon such a feature in the bill as wholly inconsistent with its general spirit, and as sufficient evidence that something better digested is needed. And yet we welcome the introduction of the bill as calculated to arouse attention and evoke all proper reforms—reforms at once radical, yet conservative and harmonious, part with part, in every detail; a genuine wholesome reformation made in the full light of recent military events and founded upon the highest military experience which may be available to us.

Satisfied, not only from our own investigations, but from the judgment of the best informed French and English officers, that the Prussian staff system, the work of VON MOLTKE himself, is by far the best extant, we can but accept the principles upon which that system manifestly rests. Those principles are: (1.) That staff employment is the best means of fitting officers for the command of troops—a fact also recognized to some extent in France. (2.) That the elite of an army should be drawn to the staff. (3.) That the connection of officers on staff duty with their regiments is not to be permanently severed by that employment, but that all such officers ultimately return to regimental duty. (4.) That staff employment ought only to be reached after a period of arduous theoretic and practical training, and the mastery of the whole round of military science, in special school for officers, adapted not merely to fit them for the staff, but more particularly to make them after the expiration of their staff employment eligible from their high professional attainments to responsible line commands. These principles we may safely accept as the best to adopt and gradually introduce in our Army; not because they are Prussian, nor even because they may have been—as foreign officers of high repute declared to be the case—the secret of Prussian success in the Austrian and French campaigns, but because they are manifestly sound upon their very face.

In view of these principles we would of course break up as soon as practicable the Adjutant-General's Department as part of a separate staff organization. But we cannot assent to the low estimate which our correspondent "Bombshell" places upon the duties of officers of that department. They are not rightly to be regarded as mere "military secretaries," in the narrow sense he gives to that designation. FITZROY SOMERSET was the military secretary of the Duke of WELLINGTON, but his duties were by no means of that merely clerical grade which "Bombshell" fancies to be all-sufficient for an adjutant-general. For his duties by the side of WELLINGTON formed the school in which Lord RAGLAN was trained to be the English commander-in-chief in the Crimea.



Officers in the Prussian service assigned to the department of orders and of returns—adjutant-generals—do not belong indeed to the upper staff, but they are trained in the same school. The mere writing of military orders and instructions with facility and precision is of itself a rare art. But an adjutant-general's duties rightly embrace a wide and thorough knowledge of all the details of military administration and of military science. Insensibly, if fit for the position, the adjutant-general of a command becomes the closest confidant of his general's plans, the one who watches sleeplessly their execution and looks to all the details necessary to that end. He not only writes or issues orders, but sees that they are properly distributed, and promptly executed. He should be an officer of ripe experience and broad military knowledge, with sufficient rank to give weight to the decisions which he is constantly obliged to make affecting the interest of so many persons and upon so many intricate military questions.

NAPOLEON profoundly regretted, as we said in a former article, his undervaluation of the importance of able, thoroughly informed staff officers in the business of war. Great as was his genius for war he was profoundly indebted to his Adjutant-General BERTHIER. And THIERS, in enumerating the causes which conspired to French disaster at Waterloo, alleges the inexperience of the great soldier SOULT as a staff officer as prominent among those causes. Through that inexperience SOULT, who was in BERTHIER's place, failed to take proper precautions to insure the proper delivery of certain vital orders, a fault into which the thoroughly trained BERTHIER never could have fallen. FREDERIC the Great also deplored his neglect of staff organization. But ever since then the tendency in Prussia has been to perfect their staff organizations; and the Prussian army had a SCHARNHORST and a GNEISENAU before VON MOLTKE came upon the stage.

Before passing from this part of the subject, we must observe that those who rate the duties of the Adjutant-General's Department so low in the military scale as to say that, like those of secretaries to naval commanders, they may be sufficiently discharged by persons freshly taken from civil life, virtually deny the advantages of a military education for all officers except for the engineers and possibly the artillery! For, if any class of army officers specially require thorough military accomplishment it is those who as adjutant-generals occupy relations so intimate and controlling over all the details which go to make up that complex machine, a modern army.

As we have seen, section 1 abolishes the "offices" of Surgeon-General and of Judge-Advocate-General, and yet section 14 of the same bill seems to restore them to life with the reduced rank of colonels, which is a very loose method of arriving at the object desired—the reduction of the rank of these officers. However, we would merge the Judge-Advocate's and Inspector's with the Adjutant-General's Department, for their duties are too closely akin to be separated. This done, as soon as practicable we would establish the department upon the system of details from the line of the Army in the Prussian manner.

So far, therefore, as the Williams bill breaks up the system of a permanent staff it does well. So far as it consolidates the Pay, Subsistence and Quartermaster's departments into one corps it also does well. But so far as it fails to consolidate the Adjutant-General's, the Inspector-General's and the Judge-Advocate's departments it falls short. And so far as it retains the Quartermaster's and Inspection departments as separate, permanent staff organizations it is not in harmony with the main objects of the bill.

THE note of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to our minister at St. Petersburg was couched in language so studiously cool, to say the least, that it is plain that the Russian Minister does not take the enforced recall of his ambassador to the United States with the best grace. The Marplot of the whole business has been this man CATACAZY, whom our Government rightly rebuked and finally refused to longer receive, because of his intermeddling in our relations with another power and with our domestic politics. A sly, intriguing Greek, who learned his trade as a Russian agent, this CATACAZY encountered igno-

minious failure when he undertook to play that part at Washington, with a boldness that he could not have dared to display at any European court, whatever his desires and intentions. In some way or other he has made himself of such service to GORTSCHAKOFF that his superior was unwilling to accept our Government's representations in regard to him, and only at the last moment recalled him. That CATACAZY was both unsuccessful in his plots and personally a lamentable failure, and somewhat bluntly told so by the President, has been the cause of the unusual language of the Russian Foreign Minister.

QUITE two months ago, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL announced that it saw clearly signs of war upon our Spanish horizon, and this was repeated a month later. We saw good reason in the nature of the Spanish people to apprehend that in the early course of events in Cuba, and in Cuban waters, we would be forced into hostile collision with that intolerably arrogant and unreasonable nation. The danger seemed to us so apparent, and yet so generally overlooked, that at the risk of the appearance of sensationalism we sounded the alarm and advised that the matter and its consequences should be squarely considered.

Since then the student massacre took place; VALMASEDA promulgated another of his characteristic edicts of slaughter; twenty-five thousand of Chinese are reduced to the most abject condition of labor servitude—all as if to fling a brutal defiance in the face of most cherished sentiments of the American people. Nor is this all. The advices received from Spain indicate that these acts of scandalous ferocity, for which Cuba has been made so unhappily conspicuous, if done under the savage sway of the Catalan volunteers, have nevertheless the hearty approval of the peninsular Spaniards.

Thus far our course has been one of constant concession or forbearance toward Spain. We have aided her materially by such a rigid application of our neutrality laws as is wholly unknown in international history, and have been met in return by the refusal of every demand or request that we have made meanwhile, howsoever well grounded; and submitted to acts in the past two years of a character endured from no other nation, weak or strong, at any time.

But Spain is not to be turned from her set purposes apparently by anything our Government may say or do. Twice in her voyage from the island of St. Thomas to New York, the American steamer *Florida* was recently searched by Spanish men-of-war, the second search made with full knowledge that the first had already been made. Both searches were made with the knowledge that such acts was regarded by our Government as affronts and indignities to the American flag, and that our State Department had repeatedly declared Spain had no right to search our vessels, under any clause of the treaty of 1795, or of international law, so long as neither Spain nor the United States recognize a state of regular war in Cuba. Yet Spain persists in the exercise of this war privilege in the face of Mr. FISH's assertion that our flag must protect our vessels at sea. For less than this we went to war with England. But Spain will continue these courses, and any day an American ship of war may become involved in a combat in defence of some American ship menaced with outrage, and the war will be upon us after efforts to avert it, which have added little to our national prestige, and to which we would never have consented in the case of a power strong enough in position to release us from the claim of forbearance.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of the 17th, has the following of interest to the Navy:

It is confidently asserted that the Navy Department will shortly ask Congress for an appropriation to build ten new steam sloops-of-war, carrying 15 guns each, and seven propellers. The last experiments made by the Government in the direction of building ships-of-war were expensive ones, and Congress will probably desire a report on the present condition of our iron-clad fleet, how much it cost, and how much it is worth, before it appropriates many more millions for new experiments. The British shipbuilders have already a large lobby here, charged to prevent, at any cost, any legislation that will make it possible for iron ships to be profitably built in this country.

The bill of Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, already introduced in Congress, provides for the construction of twenty iron-clad ships, in private yards, and is rather intended as an encouragement to individ-

ual shipbuilding enterprise than to directly increase our war marine, the vessels being designed for commercial uses in times of peace. It is to be hoped that something practical will come out of the various policies and bills of the Executive and Congress. The fact, stated by the correspondent of the usually reliable *Boston Advertiser* asserts, that on Tuesday Secretary FISH was before the House appropriation committee arguing in favor of larger appropriations in view of our relations with Cuba.

THE bill of Senator WILSON to authorize the discontinuance of certain grades in the military service, "which passed the Senate on the 10th instant, is open, we apprehend, to the objection that it is piece or partial legislation. Such changes as that bill authorizes, should be made, if at all, as harmonious parts of a homogeneous bill for the reorganization of our whole Army staff and line; a reorganization demanded of Congress by the Army and the country. In that way these changes will work smoothly, and no material injury can be wrought to the service by the delay that must ensue before such a bill can be prepared as shall wisely and radically reorganize the Army in all its details and particulars.

THE Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, held its annual session in New York city January 17, and unanimously elected General Henry A. Barnum commander, and General J. A. Reynolds, and Major Willard Bullard Senior and Junior vice-commanders. A lively discussion as to the choice of a member to fill the position of commander called out a published letter from General Stewart L. Woodford, who defended the order against the attacks of some of the press and announced that he was not a candidate for office in it. Generals Burnside and Sickles were present during the meeting of the order, the latter being received in the most enthusiastic manner and called upon for the inevitable speech which the insatiable American appetite seems ever to crave. The members of the convention were entertained at a supper at Post Collis, a ball at Post Sumner and a noonday lunch at Post Lincoln.

At the annual Convention of the Grand Army, Department of Massachusetts, held at Springfield January 17, the following officers were chosen: Commander, Colonel H. R. Sibly, of Charlestown; Senior Vice-Commander, Colonel W. S. B. Hopkins, of Greenfield; Junior Vice-Commander, Gardner A. Churchill, of Milton; Medical Director, Dr. Joseph Severance, of Boston; Chaplain, Rev. George S. Ball, of Upton. The next Convention will be held at Boston in January, 1873.

On the 16th the joint resolution authorizing a survey and marking the boundary between the territory of the United States and Great Britain from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of a joint commission, in accordance with plans and estimates of General Humphreys, excited an earnest debate in the House of Representatives at Washington—Mr. Morgan, reporting the resolution, claiming that the Engineer Bureau of the Army was too small for its regular duties; and Mr. Banks remarking: "We have been cutting down the Army so that there are no engineer officers to do this service." The resolution was, however, made a bill with the amendment:

*Provided, however,* That engineers in the regular service of the United States shall be employed exclusively as engineers in the performance of the duties contemplated by this act without any additional salary, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to make the necessary details of engineers for that purpose.

The appropriation was likewise reduced to \$50,000.

Bill 881, increasing the pensions of totally disabled soldiers and sailors, was reported back from the Military Committee, and referred to that on Invalid Pensions.

Bill 309, prohibiting the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys, amended to include regular and volunteer privates or officers of either services, was passed.

THE funeral of the late Major-General Halleck took place in Louisville, on Saturday the 13th. The military escort was commanded by Brigadier General A. H. Terry, and consisted of portions of the Seventh United States Cavalry and Fourth and Sixteenth Regiments United States Infantry, with music by the band of the Seventh Cavalry. The remains were taken to the vault in Cave Hill Cemetery, where they will remain until the family become prepared to take them to Greenwood Cemetery, in New York, for burial. The mourners, in addition to the immediate family, consisted of the following officers, who were selected by Mrs. Halleck's wish: Colonel Scott, Colonel Taylor, General Fry, General Baird, Colonel Lyford, General McFerran, Surgeon Milhan, and Lieutenant Borden, all of whom are at present, or have been, members of General Halleck's personal or general staff.



## RIFLE PRACTICE.

SUBJOINED is the address on this subject delivered by William C. Church, before the State Military Association at Albany, January 16:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION: The importance of rifle practice as a branch of military education is the subject with which I propose to occupy your attention for a few moments. And to show what can be done for its encouragement in this country let me first describe briefly what has been accomplished elsewhere:

In 1854, as you will remember, the general peace of Europe was disturbed for the first time in forty years, by the Crimean war. As one of the secondary results of the revival of the military spirit which followed this contest, there sprang up in England what is known as the volunteer movement, having for its immediate object the defence of England against the possible aggressions of France. Commencing in 1858 with the few hundred volunteers then in existence, this movement made rapid progress, and within two years the British military establishment was increased by the addition of a loosely-organized, but nearly self-sustaining body of some 200,000 men—not soldiers, it is true, but citizens who had at least gained some knowledge of a soldier's duty. From that time until the present the English volunteer movement has maintained much of its original spirit. That it has escaped to such an extent as it has the gradual decay which afflicts similar movements in this country is due in no small measure to the formation in 1860 of the British National Rifle Association—a society having for its object the encouragement of the newly-developed taste for rifle shooting. This National Rifle Association has introduced into the volunteer movement elements of competition and enthusiasm which have done much to ensure its success. It has established auxiliary county rifle associations all over England; it has promoted the formation in Canada of the Dominion Rifle Association, with its fifty or sixty auxiliaries scattered over the provinces; it has extended its influence throughout the British Empire, and developed rifle shooting into a national pastime, thus wisely directing the popular demand for recreation into a means of national defence. In 1860, remarks a newspaper correspondent, when the first meeting of the National Rifle Association was inaugurated at Wimbledon, by Queen Victoria, in the presence of less than a tenth of the number of spectators who now throng the camp to witness the shooting, few persons could have been sanguine enough to anticipate the success which has marked its progress. The inducements held out for all volunteers to become good shots, and the universal passion for rifle shooting which has been created, and all over the land, have greatly tended to keep the roll of the different regiments tolerably full.

In Canada a similar result has attended the introduction of rifle practice. In 1861, the year succeeding the formation of the English association, its chief prize, known as the Queen's prize, was opened for competition at the annual prize meeting at Wimbledon to colonial volunteers, as well as to those of England. Thus stimulated, the officers of the Canadian militia at once set about the establishment of rifle associations. Seventy iron targets, imported from England, were distributed among the principal cities of Canada. The first regularly organized rifle meetings were held at Toronto in June and September of the year following—1862. The year succeeding this, numerous localities witnessed similar gatherings in competition for generous prizes. Twelve hundred and fifty competitors were entered for the grand tournament at Montreal, where prizes were offered to the value of \$2,200. Twenty-three other rifle tournaments were reported, representing a list of prizes to the value in all of over \$10,000. From 70 targets in 1862 the number had increased in 1863 to 400; and prizes were distributed to the value of \$15,000.

Even the distant provinces of India have felt the influence of the National Rifle Association. Among the prizes contended for at the Wimbledon meeting of last July was a challenge cup, offered by the Rajah of Kolapore; and among those who competed for it were twenty representative shots from each of the three Indian Presidencies.

We thus see what has been accomplished in England and the British Provinces for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Is there any reason why as much cannot be done in the United States? The first step has already been taken in the formation of the National Rifle Association at New York. This commences, as all such organizations must, with a few; but it has in its possibilities fully equal to those of the corresponding British society. It proposes to procure at once a suitable range or ranges; prizes to the value of several thousand dollars are at its disposal; and it only needs the hearty support of the members of the National Guard to establish rifle practice as a part of the regular system of military instruction, not only in this, but in other States, and to encourage it by annual or semi-annual tournaments, such as are common in England and the British Colonies, as well as in Switzerland, and elsewhere.

It needs no argument on my part, gentlemen, to satisfy you that much can be done to improve the morale of the National Guard by awakening an interest in rifle practice. Its systematic encouragement will introduce a new element of interest into your own militia organizations; not only this, but it will help to develop a healthy interest in military affairs throughout the entire country. Once established in vigorous activity, the National Rifle Association will become the parent of similar societies which will spring up all over this country, as they have in England. The Association already has the pledge of official co-operation, and it needs only the encouragement of popular favor to secure all that it may require in the way of State or national aid.

It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of rifle practice as an essential part of military training. Neglected as it is in this country, it is in Europe universally recognized as one of the most important parts of the school of the soldier. "It is impossible to devote too great attention to it," declares Baron Stoffel in his report on the military organization of Prussia. In Prussia one hundred and twenty half-car-

tridges are issued annually to each soldier without regard to length of service, and four thousand blank cartridges are distributed for brigade or division use. Besides this the battalions which succeed in saving more than one-third of the shot used receive in exchange for their lead from the artillery a proportionate number of blank cartridges to be used in drilling the inexperienced. Each Prussian soldier fires annually at least one hundred and thirty rounds in practice, and it has been found that the more perfect the rifle with which the infantry soldier is armed, the more necessary it is to instruct him thoroughly in its use. The manual of the English House Guards declares that a soldier who cannot shoot is useless and an encumbrance to the battalion. Our own ordnance officers during the war of the Rebellion refused to issue repeating arms to troops who could not give sufficient evidence of skill in shooting to deserve them.

"Arms of precision" are a great desideratum in war, but there is still greater need of arms used with precision. The Chassepot is unquestionably a better weapon than the needle-gun, but the French found the advantage it gave them more than neutralized by the superior skill with which the weapons of their adversaries were handled. The deliberation of the Prussian fire is shown by the fact that in the campaign with Austria in 1866 their shots did not average five per man of the entire force, and soldiers who were in the thickest fights were found to have used only about one-half of the cartridges allotted to them—forty in the pouch and twenty in the knapsacks.

It is very evident that there is greater need of teaching deliberation of fire now than there was in those early days of the matchlock which could be discharged but once in fifteen minutes, and when each musketeer was provided with a forked-rest in which to hold his cumbersome weapon. This need has increased with each successive improvement in fire-arms, and in the last decade a new and more imperative necessity for instruction in rifle practice has come upon us with the introduction of breech-loaders. The muskets with which the British soldiers fought at Salamanca and Waterloo were essentially the same as those used at Blenheim and Ramillies. Except the change from a flint to a percussion lock, no improvement took place until the middle of the present century. It is only the last five years that have fairly established the change, from muzzle loaders to breech loaders, which change offers a temptation to waste of ammunition only to be counteracted by thorough drill. Even with the muzzle-loaders the waste has been so great that, as a rule, it required the expenditure of an enemy's weight in lead to put him *hors du combat*. In the Crimea, where they were supposed to have some very good shooting, not one in a thousand of the musket balls fired by the French took effect. At the Cape of Good Hope, the British expended eighty thousand ball cartridges in disposing of twenty-five Caffres, and General Gassendi estimates that three thousand cartridges are required to disable a soldier, while Decker asserts that ten thousand is the lowest limit for each man.

Our own wars have shown a better result, as at the battle of Cherususco, where a Mexican answered to the call of every one hundred and twenty-five rounds fired by our troops. This shows what good shooting will do, and in encouraging rifle practice among our people, let us remember that we are simply keeping alive traditions which have heretofore given us this marked superiority over Europeans. We commenced our history with a pioneer experience in which fire-arms were familiar instruments in the hands of every man, and even of the boys and women. They were essential parts of the household furniture; our ancestors carried them with them into their fields and their workshops, and even at church the loaded gun stood at the head of the pew within easy reach of the good man's hand. The minutemen who gathered at Lexington and Bunker Hill to repel British aggression, however unskilled in matters of tactics or military routine, were at least thoroughly familiar with the weapons they handled. British military critics ascribe the ill success of their trained soldiers in the contest with our raw militiamen largely to the ability our forefathers displayed as marksmen. They were out-manoeuvred and outnumbered, but they were never out-shot. Their superiority in this respect gave the British and French officers who campaigned in this country new ideas of the possibilities of skirmishing, and the experience they carried home with them did much to revolutionize warfare in Europe, changing it from the old movement in heavy columns to the more open order of fighting in which skill in shooting and individuality of action had better opportunity for displaying themselves.

Again in 1812, Jackson at New Orleans taught the British with what effect our Western frontiersmen could handle their weapons. To a less extent our national skill with the rifle displayed itself during the Rebellion, which gave us the opportunity of comparing ourselves with ourselves. An examination of the records of casualties in the Eastern and Western engagements will show how much was gained through a lifelong familiarity by some of our troops with the chief weapon of the soldier. The most sanguinary contests of our unusually bloody war were those in which our Western troops were engaged; that is the men most accustomed to handle arms as a daily habit. At Shiloh the Confederates were brought face to face with the men of the Northwest, familiar with arms from their youth up, and there they lost in killed and wounded one-third of their number. At Chickamauga, where similar conditions prevailed, the Confederate loss was as heavy as 36 per cent, and careful investigation will doubtless show that the dreary record of casualties with which our road to final victory at the East was marked is to be ascribed, in no small measure, to the superior skill with which our adversaries used their weapons. The French owe the possession of Algeria to their corps of skilled marksmen, the Chasseurs d'Afrique and de Vincennes; formed after the Arabs with their long muskets had taught them the necessity for better shooting; and the British were long kept at bay by lot of naked savages at the Cape of Good Hope because of a stubborn adherence to their Brown Bess.

We cannot in this country much longer depend upon the spontaneous training of our people in the use of arms. Each year we are settling down more and more to the unwarlike experiences of highly civilized communities; each year sees an increase in the number of those who are entirely removed from all acquaintance with firearms. Hence it becomes essential that we should systematically encourage the use of the rifle by such means as have been adopted in England, or we shall soon lose our prestige. The advantage we once had over the mercenary forces of Europe, in the fact that with us the citizen was also the soldier, is already lost to us. War has ceased to be the duel of kings, and has become the contest of nationalities. The rise of standing armies marked the decay of patriotism, and with its revival we must return to the original order in which every man was a soldier. Military knowledge will more and more cease to be an exclusively professional experience, and in this science, as in all others, the law of republican development will show itself. What was once the peculiar possession of a class

must to some extent become the common property of all men. Prussia has been the first of the European nations to adapt herself to the new conditions, and behold the result! France and Austria will of necessity follow her example. Even autocratic Russia is reorganizing her army on a popular basis. The abolition of serfdom is followed by the abolition of aristocratic exemption from service, and "the responsibility of the whole people for the duty of national defence is proclaimed as the principle which is to rule Russian society henceforth." The opening sentence in the draft of the military law approved by the Czar, declares that "the defence of his country is the sacred duty of every Russian." No population accustomed to the use of arms need fear for its liberties or its territory, and to lose our advantage in this respect is to invite aggression—"For the wolf careth not how many sheep there be."

Let us not be deluded into inaction by the unwise reliance upon the continuance of peace. Is there any lesson to be drawn from history, if it be not the lesson of the certainty of war—the uncertainty of peace? Cannon balls, we are assured, have been found of late imbedded in the coal strata of Nova Scotia. Without accepting this newspaper story as evidence that modern artillery has brought us in the cycle of war back to the carboniferous age, we can at least declare that the military science is as old as human history, and we may be sure that it still has a future before it.

For forty years succeeding the final overthrow of Napoleon, the general peace of Europe remained unbroken, as I have said; and Mr. Buckle, writing his history of civilization in 1855, congratulated himself that the practice of war was steadily declining. In the seventeen years succeeding these forty years of peace we have not had less than five great wars, involving every leading power of Europe and our own country. England, France, Prussia, Austria, Italy, Russia, and the United States have each learned what need they still have of all that science, public spirit, and individual training can do to prepare them for the inevitable necessities of national defence. And in this country we have learned in addition how little we can depend upon the foresight of Government to prepare us for an emergency. If our legislators neglect other Divine teachings, they at least pay implicit obedience to the command—"Take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself."

We must exert ourselves individually to turn the tide of popular enthusiasm in the direction of military training, by encouraging rifle practice as they have done in England and in Canada. What the jockey club has been to the sports of the turf the British National Rifle Association has been to the development of good shooting. We have transplanted the one institution to this country; with how much more reason should we adopt the other. Little is gained in individual training by the prevalent passion for fast driving which has with us superseded the more manly taste for equestrianism. Rifle practice, on the contrary, equally exciting, viewed merely as a pastime, will do far more to develop a spirit of comradeship and goodfellowship, while giving us at the same time an individual training which will prove to be worth all its costs, even though we wholly escape the necessity for military service, which no generation has ever yet avoided.

## OUR BILL AGAINST ENGLAND.

[From the London Morning Post, December 28.]

If our present information is accurate, as we are inclined to believe it to be, the American Government has incorporated in the statement of its demands, if not a charge for "the graves of its heroes," a charge for all actual money expenses incurred by "the prolongation of the war" caused by our alleged fault. This does not tell all the story. It is reported that the \$14,000,000 claimed as compensation for the loss sustained by the owners of the vessels and cargoes destroyed by the Confederate cruisers is perhaps the smallest of all the items in the little bill presented for adjudication at Geneva. There are, besides this, and in addition to the item for "damages by a prolongation of the rebellion growing out of the acts of the Anglo-Confederate cruisers," a long list of other demands, which may be classified under five separate heads, to wit: First, damages for the destruction of vessels and property of the United States by the cruisers; second, damages for the loss of individual property belonging to the officers and men on board those vessels; third, repayment of the money paid by the United States Government in pursuit of the cruisers; fourth, remuneration for the losses incurred by the transfer of the American commercial marine to British owners, to prevent capture by the cruisers; and fifth, repayment to American merchants of the money they paid as increased rates of insurance during the time of the ravages of the cruisers. . . . Altogether, we can scarcely expect to get off for less than five hundred millions sterling. We don't exactly see where the money is coming from, unless we could induce the Americans to accept Ireland, the Canadas, and a slice of India in part payment at a reasonable figure. The extravagant nature of these demands is the best assurance that the arbitrators, a majority of whom are to make an award which is to be final, will refuse to entertain them. But that they should be made, when their rejection is certain, is not a pleasant circumstance. The chief merit of the Washington treaty has been said to be the fact that it would forever remove all causes of controversy between the two countries. But if you bring suit against your debtor for £1,000 and the jury awards you only one penny, you are not content; and even your debtor is apt to complain that you have subjected him to cost and trouble in defending himself against a vexatious and unjust demand.

[From the London Spectator, December 30.]

There was an absurd paragraph in the *Morning Post* of Thursday, false on its very surface, to the effect that the United States were putting in a claim before the Geneva arbiters likely to amount to something like five hundred millions sterling, claiming for indirect consequences of the *Alabama's* and her consort's depredations in the shape of a greatly prolonged war, and so forth. In point of fact the treaty would never have been agreed to if the United States had not expressly waived what they (somewhat absurdly) held to be their right to claim compensation as a nation for the general and indirect consequences of the escape of the cruisers, and agreed to limit themselves to the direct loss of property due to that cause.



## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE following is the substance of the annual report of Quartermaster-General Meigs:

The examination of accounts and returns has been very much in arrears for many years, the small clerical force available for that purpose being entirely inadequate for the work; but the amount accomplished during the past year seems to indicate that in one year from this date the work will be practically up to date. Fifty-one clerks are employed in this branch of the office—one of class four; four of class three; seven of class two; and thirty-nine of class one. It will be seen that nearly four-fifths of the entire number are in the lowest grade, and that in the ordinary course of events a meritorious clerk may remain in the faithful discharge of highly responsible duties for years without promotion. As an inevitable consequence of this, the office loses the service of many of the most valuable clerks of the lower grades, who leave the service entirely, or seek positions in offices which afford better chances for recognition and advancement. I have the honor to suggest that the efficiency of this important branch of the office would be greatly increased by a readjustment of the grades in such a manner as to make promotion possible as the reward of faithful service. To effect a better organization of the branch, I recommend that an addition of two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, and four clerks of class two be made, and that a corresponding decrease be made of the number now in class one.

The corps of quartermasters is not large enough to afford officers for the smaller military posts. The nature of our military service requires a great number of military posts, garrisoned each by a few companies; and the work of the Department at these posts is generally done by lieutenants of the line, detailed as acting assistant quartermasters. Their work is responsible and onerous. They incur responsibility for large quantities of property, and sometimes a heavy money responsibility, occasionally involving them in severe losses. For this duty they receive no special compensation beyond the pay of their lineal rank. Under these circumstances the duty is not desirable, and it is avoided rather than sought. The number of line officers who, during the fiscal year, have been on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, is reported as 433. Through their hands large amounts of public money pass. They are charged with operations in the erection of quarters, barracks, and store-houses, involving very heavy expenditures. They have charge of the stables and of the public animals, on whose condition depend the success of military operations, and that regularity of supply and transportation which is essential to the comfort, health, and efficiency of the troops. So important a duty should be sought, not imposed, and the allowance of some moderate sum to cover the responsibility, and compensate the officer for the losses to which he is exposed, such as is allowed the acting assistant commissaries, is very desirable. The difference in the cost of all military structures, and in the length of service and condition of animals, wagons, and all materials of transportation, which would be made by the selection of the most intelligent and efficient business men among the lieutenants of the line for the duty of acting assistant quartermasters, would amply repay the small amount required to pay this allowance. The average number of line officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters during the past fiscal year was 150; the total number who so acted, 433, showing that they are frequently changed. The amount of an allowance of \$100 per year to each would be \$15,000. The amount to be saved by making the service desirable, one to be sought by intelligent officers desirous of remaining on duty instead of being relieved from it, is many thousands of dollars per annum.

No appropriation was made for mounts and remounts of the cavalry and artillery by the Army appropriation bill of July 15, 1870, and the balances of former appropriations, which had till that time been available for the service of the ensuing fiscal year, being withdrawn by the law of July 12, 1870, there were no means during the early part of the year to purchase horses. The deficiency bill of March 8, 1871, appropriated \$200,000 for this purpose; but this was not sufficient to remount many dismounted cavalymen, and the force lost in some degree its efficiency for want of horses; and, though efforts were made to supply these wants as soon as the deficiency appropriation was made, the close of the fiscal year 1870-71 still left the cavalry insufficiently mounted for want of funds for purchase. There were purchased during the year 1,763 cavalry horses, at a cost of \$166,689 24. The average price was: In Texas, \$69 26; in Department of Columbia, \$75; in Department of the Platte, \$135 18; of Missouri, \$142 50; of California, \$162 49.

One thousand two hundred and thirty-five horses were sold during the year for \$63,350 13; and, under orders of the Secretary of War, 11th May, 1870, to reduce the whole number of train animals, with the reduction of the Army itself to 10,500, there were sold 4,532 mules for \$362,339 26, 23 oxen for \$690 48—4,555 beasts for \$363,019 74.

The proceeds of all these sales have been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the proper appropriations. The losses during the year reported were: Died—530 horses, 565 mules, and 10 oxen; lost, abandoned, or stolen—1,185 horses, 569 mules. The 1,285 horses sold, being nearly all cavalry horses, represent the number which, being disabled or worn out, could be disposed of by sale. There remained in service on the 30th June, 1871, 7,996 horses, 9,756 mules, and 124 oxen.

Fire extinguishers have been supplied to a number of military posts during the year. Fire at Forts Hays, Kansas, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, Fort Ripley, Minnesota, and at San Antonio Depot, Texas, have been extinguished by their aid, and much valuable property has been thus saved from destruction. At a fire at Fort Buford, on the Upper Missouri river, which occurred in January, 1871, the thermometer was at 14 deg. below zero, and the fire extinguishers were frozen. The fire was ultimately extinguished by water from the Missouri river.

A report entitled "Hints on Horse-shoeing" has been prepared by John Kiernan, an Army farrier, skilful in the Dunbar method, which was taught to the farriers of the Army under requirements of the joint resolution No. 105, of July 29, 1866, Statutes at Large, volume 14, page 613. Having been submitted to this office, it was laid before a board of officers assembled by order of the Secretary of War at Fort Riley, Kansas, in January last. The board reported favorably, and recommended the publication of the report, in order to continue the instruction and preserve the knowledge of this system, which has been found valuable in the Army. It is in the hands of the public printer.

The clothing in store has been overhauled with a view to its preservation, and the condemnation and sale of such as has suffered from the ravages of moths, mildew, and decay. The total public sales of military clothing and equipage of this Department since June 30, 1870, have amounted to \$1,875,728 84. The stock of clothing and equipage is still very large in some items; but others are exhausted, and larger appropriations will be hereafter needed to purchase and manufacture what is needed. The deterioration of the knapsacks by some chemical change in the black paint applied to them has rendered the whole stock remaining from the war unfit for use, and they have been condemned and sale ordered. A new supply is being prepared, and two thousand hair seal-skins from Alaska have been purchased, to be used in covering knapsacks, after a model submitted by Major J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery. These are being manufactured in San Francisco. Two thousand leather and canvas knapsacks, of a pattern selected by the General of the Army from various models submitted to the Quartermaster-General's Department, have been manufactured by contract in Philadelphia. The British War Department has lately adopted an entirely new style of equipment, devised by a committee of officers of rank in the line and in the Medical Department, after several years' investigation and of experiment in use by the troops, known as the valise equipment. A description of these has been obtained, and models are being made at the Schuylkill Arsenal for submission to the War Department. The experiments of the British Army have been apparently thorough, and it is possible that it may be found that this equipment should be adopted for our troops. Until this is decided, the further manufacture of knapsacks is suspended. A knapsack is a great burden to a soldier, and none has been devised which can be worn by all soldiers with ease and comfort. The best must be but a choice of evils. But as it is now necessary to provide knapsacks for the whole Army, the opportunity will be taken to thoroughly study all devices, and to endeavor to adopt the best.

Haversacks suffered from the same chemical change as the knapsacks. The new supply is being made of enamelled cloth.

Complaints of boots and shoes made in the Department of Arizona led to the return of several samples to this office for examination, and the strength of the leather and of the sewed seams was carefully tried in a testing machine, and but little difference was found from those now being made of new leather and thread. In some samples the old material showed the greater strength. I am of opinion that complaints of want of durability of shoes and boots, coming generally from certain very rocky and stony districts, are due generally to neglect to guard the soles with iron nails, the precaution taken by every Alpine tourist before he ventures among the rocks. Attention of officers has, lately been specially called to this subject.

It has been necessary to purchase some boots and shoes of smaller sizes; for, while the troops draw the larger sizes of clothing, they take the smaller boots and shoes. In a portion of those purchased by contract, brass wire screws are used in the seams instead of thread or wooden pegs. It is believed that these shoes, though at present rather more costly than sewed or pegged shoes, will be better suited to the hard work and various soils to which they are exposed in Army use.

Many years since it was ordered by the War Department that the wooden bunks, used in barracks, difficult to keep clean, and affording harbor for vermin, should be replaced by single iron bunks. The war interfered with the provision of such bunks, very necessary to health and morale of troops, and the work is now in progress. The estimates submitted for the next year contemplate the completion of this work. Two patterns are now manufactured, which are believed to be well fitted for use. They have been tried at several posts, and thus far always with favorable results. One is made of bar iron, the other of gas-pipe; both have wooden slats to support the bed, and are easily taken apart for transportation. Both are so arranged that in the day-time they can be piled three tiers high without disturbing the bedding, but when in use at night they are all put upon the floor, and no soldier will be obliged to sleep over his comrade's bed.

The appropriations made by Congress for barracks and quarters purpose have not lately been sufficient to meet the actual wants of the Army; and the troops at many stations have been refused the means of providing such reasonable shelter as they have a right to expect and to ask for.

A new post for one company has been established at the head-waters of the Rio Verde, Arizona, and one at the Sweetwater mines, Wyoming Territory, to be known as Camp Stambaugh. There are about five thousand buildings of all kinds in charge of this Department; many of them, however, are of the rudest construction, and of small original cost.

There are 72 national military cemeteries in charge of this Department, to which should be added the cemeteries of Antietam and Gettysburg, in the construction and establishment of which this Department bore a part, making in all 74 national military cemeteries. In these are interred 303,586 soldiers, who perished during the war. In 316 private and post cemeteries are interred the remains of 14,314 others, well cared for, and whose rest it has been thought best not to disturb by removal to national cemeteries. The total number cared for by

the United States thus far is 317,850. During the fiscal year the graves of 2,295 soldiers, not before discovered, have been reported to this office; and the remains have been removed to national cemeteries.

Carlisle Barracks having been ordered abandoned as a military post, arrangements have been made to remove the bodies from the post cemetery, and to reinter them in lots owned by the United States in the Ashland Cemetery, where, it is hoped, it will not be necessary again to disturb them.

During the year, with advice of a board of officers of experience in the Quartermaster's Department, the regulations of the Quartermaster's Department have been carefully revised; the forms of returns and accounts and reports simplified, and made, to conform to the orders and instructions and laws published since the regulations of 1863 were issued.

The number of printed forms is large; but it is cheaper to print one distinct form for every common case than to spend time and clerk-hire in writing out the formal terms of bills, and receipts, and reports. Full instructions as to the cases in which each blank is to be used, and what is to be done with it when used, should be printed on the back of the blank form itself, and this, which is a great aid to the inexperienced officer who finds himself for the first time called upon to act as acting assistant quartermaster, to open accounts and bear responsibility for Government moneys and property, has been provided for in this scheme of revised regulations, submitted to the Secretary of War on the 13th of January last.

I recommend that the Secretary of War be clothed with authority to purchase the sites of such military posts as are already or as may be within a few years established in Texas, at prices which he may determine to be just and reasonable, considering the value of the land before its occupation by the United States.

## OUR INDIAN WARDS.

IN their third annual report, recently presented, the Indian Commissioners refer with satisfaction to "the remarkable spectacle seen this fall on the plains of Western Nebraska and Kansas and Eastern Colorado, of the warlike tribes of the Sioux of Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, hunting peacefully for buffalo without occasioning any serious alarm among the thousands of white settlers whose cabins skirt the borders on both sides of these plains. This shows clearly that the efforts of the friends of peace in establishing confidence between the white people and the Indians in this heretofore greatly disturbed section of the country have been eminently successful. We contrast this picture "they say" with that presented by the same tribe, when, five years ago, in consequence of our Government's bad faith in violating its treaties with them, they were engaged in a war made memorable by the so-called Fort Kearney massacre, in which ninety-eight of our soldiers were killed in sight of the fort, and in the course of which many of the settlers on the frontier lost their lives, and so many hundreds of others were compelled to abandon their cabins and flee to the larger towns for safety." With the exception of some slight manifestations of ill-will against the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, caused by a misunderstanding, the numerous and powerful tribe of Sioux has been perfectly friendly during the past year. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are generally contented upon their new reservation. The schools, under care of the Friends, are gaining their confidence, and their condition has sufficiently improved during the last year to warrant the expectation of a satisfactory advancement in the future. The condition of the Osages is, however, most unsatisfactory. On the representations of the committee of the board, that the Government would protect them in the proposed new reservation in the Indian Territory, they consented last year to remove. Nevertheless there are many trespassers on the land to which they were removed. In addition to this trouble a new survey, which assumes to change the ninety-sixth parallel as heretofore located, if correct, deprives them of the greater part of the tillable land which was purchased with their own money and upon which they have settled and already made valuable improvements. If it be found that the new location of the ninety-sixth parallel is correct, the Government is bound in honor, the commissioners think, to compensate the Cherokees for the land and leave the Osages in possession. The only other Indians who have caused any serious trouble are the Apaches of New Mexico and Arizona.

The condition of the partially civilized tribes on established reservations has materially improved, and the schemes to obtain possession of their lands through acts of Congress have been put a stop to only ten or fifteen years ago. The condition of the Indians placed upon reservations in Oregon and Washington is vastly better than individual statements and common rumor have led us to anticipate. Many of them are industrious and labor on their reservations, and others, as at Grande Ronde and along Puget Sound, labor for the farmers or at the saw mills and receive the commendation of their employers and the agents. They have adopted the customs and are rapidly acquiring the habits of the whites. The condition of the California Mission Indians demands attention. They are scattered through the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego and Santa Barbara, and number, perhaps, three thousand souls, and are in fact in a state of vassalage to the whites, the meaner class of whom either cheat the Indians out of the pay for their labor or pay them in that which increases their demoralization.

The civilized tribes in the Indian Territory have held the second session of their annual congress, and clearly demonstrated their ability to legislate wisely for their own welfare and that of their neighboring tribes. The proceedings were altogether animated and harmonious, and the marked ability of some of the speakers, and the general talent displayed at this council will compare favorably with that found in older legislative bodies.

The Winnebagoes and Potawatomes, who have been for many years under the care of missionaries and in



contact with civilized life, have finally concluded to abandon their tribal relations altogether and assume the duties of citizens, and the principal of their trust fund has been distributed among them. The system of appointing Indian agents nominated by missionary societies commends itself to the judgment of the board, as having effected a manifest improvement in the agencies where it is fully operative. They recommend finally that the schools among the partially civilized Indians should in all cases be boarding-schools, the day schools having in all cases proved failures, and that the pupils be instructed in manual labor as well in the necessary branches of a common school education.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—Division drills have been actively progressing in this command under Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve, and Major Cruger. The drills under the former officer were by four companies consolidated into two commands so as to conform to the space of the armory, and the instruction offered comprised a general setting up of the men, facing, marching, and manual. The drills under the major have been by two companies, the instructions in the main comprising marching, manual, and some few general movements of the school of the company. The companies at these drills have averaged twelve files front, and officers and men have displayed universal interest, and given good evidence of improvement. The drill-room of the armory is only suitable for company movements, and even these are executed satisfactorily only when the fronts are reduced. The officers will find that by a careful attention to the manual, the setting up of the men, exercise in the marching, and the simple movements of the school of the company, they can advantageously prepare the men for the drills of the regiment by battalion at the arsenal, which will occur later in the season, and by a studious attention to details, insure the steadiness which goes so far toward making the standard of excellence of any command. The personnel of the Twelfth is of the most reliable character—men who at an hour's notice would be ready for any duty that the regiment might be called on to perform. The division commander and State authorities understand full well the material of the Twelfth, and the Independence Guard has a record in the past which places it among the foremost of National Guard organizations. Colonel Ward and his coworkers of the regiment have during the past few years improved vastly the condition of the regiment, and new spirit during the past season has been infused into the regiment by the offer of moneyed prizes by the field officers for company recruiting. At the close of the drill on the evening of the 12th inst., in accordance with a previous announcement, Colonel Ward, on behalf of the field, presented Company B with a prize of \$200 and Company E \$100, these companies having won these sums by recruiting and thoroughly uniforming and equipping, according to agreement, the largest number of men during the period of April to December. The presentation speech of the colonel was most happy, and, like the money, received with the most enthusiastic applause. The field officers of the Twelfth awakened a lively spirit of recruiting by offering these moneyed prizes, and doubtless the regiment has been vastly benefited thereby. We trust, however, now that the start has been made in the right direction, the companies will continue to preserve the strength of the regiment until it numbers five or six hundred men. Several young and active officers have recently been added to the regiment, and it is announced that a strong effort is to be made by the different companies to reach the above-mentioned figures by next inspection. Several new plans of instruction, etc., are about being instituted by the regiment which promise great success, and the motto of the Twelfth at present is progress and improvement.

The ball of Company I took place on Tuesday evening. Irving Hall presented an appearance at once grand and imposing. Fair damsels encased in "silks and satins new," and brave men "drawn from every quarter," resplendent in gorgeous military array, reminded the looker on of the little chanson, "*Paine le militaire*." As early as 9 o'clock the guests began to arrive in large numbers, and at 9:30 the soul-inspiring strains of Grafulla's band, breaking upon the ear in the shape of a grand march, composed by C. W. Wernig, and dedicated to Company I, bade each and every gentleman present to "choose partners" and begin the promenade. The dancing now began in earnest, and at one time as many as twenty-eight sets were seen on the floor. Among the gentlemen present, distinguished alike for their high social position and military bearing, we noticed General Funk and staff, Colonel Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve, Captains McGowan, Dowley, Schwalbe, and Swift, Adjutant Murphy, Sergeant John Martine of the "Old Guard," Surgeon Hlgenbotham of the "American Guard," Lieutenant Emile Cardre, Privates Drew and Byrnes of the Seventy-first, Lieutenant Walker and Sergeant McGowan of the Twelfth. The festivities were indulged in by all present, and every one will remember with pleasure the enjoyable time provided by Company I officers and men. The several committees were indefatigable in their efforts to please, and deserve great credit for the superhuman manner in which they exerted themselves.

**BATTERY K, FIRST DIVISION.**—This battery, Captain Reubner, assembled at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in full

uniform, on Monday evening, for parade and review and to participate in the festivities of its annual ball. By reason of the unseemly condition of the City Arsenal drills have been ordered at the State Arsenal for the evenings of March 14 and 28. Drills by section have also been ordered to take place at the armory of Captain Klein's Troop, No. 108 West Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, as follows: Right section, February 1 and 22; centre section, February 8, and 29; left section, March 7.

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—Drills by division have been in process in this regiment during the past few weeks as follows: On the 16th the right wing, comprising Companies B, F, K, C, and D, drilled at the arsenal; and on the 23d, at the armory, Companies D and E drill by division. The left wing assembled at the State Arsenal (Companies E, I, A, G, and H) on the 26th, and division drill at armory will be held by Companies G, K, and I, on the 31st. The drills at the arsenal are private; the doors closed at 8:15 o'clock P. M.

The recruiting medal to be given by the Board of Officers to the company that shows the largest increase of members in full-dress uniform from February 22, 1871, to February 22, 1872, will be presented on the evening of February 22, 1872, and the member in said company who has recruited the greatest number will be entitled to the medal. It is the earnest wish of the commandant that every member of the regiment will interest himself not only to secure the medal, but to fill up the ranks and make the regiment second to none in numbers and discipline.

**THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**—On the evening of January 12 this command received its friends at the regimental armory, the event being the first public reception of the regiment since occupying this building. The entertainment was termed a promenade concert and reception, the regimental band being in attendance, and during the evening discoursing some very classical selections. The armory was crowded to its utmost capacity, the chief attraction apparently being in the neighborhood of the company rooms, wherein the members entertained their friends with viands temperate and intemperate. The company rooms were all pleasantly decorated according to the tastes of the members, and there was a very apparent rivalry in this as well as the character of the viands spread out within, on the part of the several companies of the regiment. The assemblage was to a degree of a mixed nature, many being in full ball costume, while the majority promenaded in street dress, hats on and off, and with overcoats, a few parading in the dress uniforms of the National Guard service. When we recall the reception given by that command some years since, as one of the best managed receptions ever held at the Academy of Music, we are at a loss to account for some sins of omission and commission that occurred on this occasion. It was awkward for many of the guests that no announcement on the cards or in any other way was made that the entertainment was not to be a full-dress one, and that no dancing would take place. Attention to this duty would have saved the unpleasant position of the many parties who arrived in evening dress, who, on receiving the intelligence that no dressing-room had been provided, and observing the character of the entertainment, immediately retired from the armory. Moreover, the members or some one of the reception committee should have been on hand to receive their guests as they entered the building, particularly when general officers and their staffs were extended special invitations. We observed one general and staff enter and wander around the building for at least an hour, and finally they became scattered, and then by mere accident was one of the staff discovered by a committee man and escorted to the headquarters room. One very objectionable feature of the entertainment was the liberal display in company rooms and elsewhere of intoxicating liquors. The evil effects of this was shown later in the evening on many of the attendants, and the example thus set was injurious to the reputation of any first class organization.

There are occasions, perhaps, when refreshments, bibulous and otherwise, in regimental armories cannot be avoided; but we seriously object to encouraging the practice of converting a building assigned for drill and military headquarters business into a free-lunch room or drinking saloon. The Seventy-first is too good an organization to sanction such doings; and we trust, for the sake of the good name it has always sustained, and for the good of the service, it will abolish such detrimental practice.

On Monday evening the Seventy-first met at the State Arsenal for drill and inspection, some 300 men being present. Lieutenant Colonel Vose made his debut as a field officer and commander on this occasion, and gave general satisfaction. The execution by the regiment of the different movements was highly creditable to that organization; and Colonel Vose won hosts of new admirers by the able manner in which he handled the regiment. We, however, would suggest a little more spirit in the enunciation of the commands. Colonel Vose, nevertheless, promises well, and undoubtedly will become at no late day one of the shining lights of the First division.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Haws, whereby the second field position in the regiment has been left vacant, has aroused extraordinary interest among the officers in regard to the question as to who shall be his successor. The canvassing for the election of a field officer in this important command is always provocative of much discussion, and in this case there is no exception to the rule. The natural successor of Lieutenant-

Colonel Haws would of course be Major George Moore Smith, an officer in every respect qualified for the position, and deserving well of the regiment he has so long faithfully and ably served. It seems, however, that there is a disposition on the part of some of the officers to recall Major Me-day, who lately retired from the regiment with the respect and good will of his associates, and elect him to the position to which he would have been entitled and undoubtedly elected if he had remained in the command. He also is entirely qualified for lieutenant-colonel, but we should hesitate to advise, even in his case, a departure from the wise and just rule of regular promotion, except when there is some strong and sufficient reason for traversing it. We cannot in any event see the necessity for "jumping" an officer so capable as Major Smith, which we hear is advised by a few of the officers.

**STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.**—About one hundred officers of the National Guard met at Albany on the 16th and 17th of January to attend the annual meeting of this association, presided over by Major-General John B. Woodward, president of the association, who introduced the business of the session in a few words, excusing himself from a formal speech. The various annual reports were received and adopted. That of the treasurer showed receipts to have been \$622 04, and the expenditures \$597 83, the balance in the treasury being \$24 21. Resolutions were adopted providing for committees to nominate officers to secure the use of the Assembly Chamber for the annual address, and to invite the city and State officials to attend its delivery; to audit the treasurer's accounts, and to take appropriate action with reference to the death of General Louis Burger. Generals Varian, E. A. Brown, Gates, Rhodes, and Dakin; Colonels Brinker, Chamberlain, Sterry, Dickey, Lauren, Berry, Randall, and Fulsom; Majors W. H. Thompson and Lansing Pruyn, Jr., and Captains Hallenback and Dutch, were appointed on these several committees. A resolution appoint a committee to whom to refer amendments to the Code was offered, but withdrawn, Colonel Conkling and General Gates opposing it on the ground that it would encourage the presentation of amendments, and it was not wise to bring the Code up for discussion, as it might result in its being changed on the whole to the disadvantage of the National Guard. The subject of guidons again came up, Colonel Heath endeavoring to secure an appropriation for six guidons which the association were, in his opinion, bound in good faith to furnish to those who had complied with the conditions upon which they had been offered. The proposition met with no favor, a decided majority of the association evidently being of the opinion that their good faith was not involved to the extent which Colonel Heath seemed to suppose. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year, General Woodward positively declining a re-election as president:

President—Brigadier-General Thomas S. Dakin, Second division.  
Vice-Presidents—Brigadier-General D. M. Woodhall, Third division; Colonel Oscar Folsom, Eighth division; Colonel James Randall, Sixth division; Lieutenant-Colonel B. Gage Berry, Fifth division.  
Treasurer—Lieutenant Joseph Holland, First division.  
Recording Secretary—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Gage Dunn, First division.  
Corresponding Secretary—Major G. Fred. Wiltzie, Fifth division.  
Chaplain—Rev. I. Halsted Carroll, Second division.

The intervals of the business meeting were occupied by two addresses on the subject of rifle practice, as a branch of military education; one by Colonel William C. Church, which we publish elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL, and the other by Captain Geo. W. Wingate, which we have in type, and shall publish another week. The importance of this subject was thus brought prominently to the attention of the Association, and a committee was appointed to suggest some plan of action with reference to introducing a regular system of musketry drill and rifle practice into the National Guard. This committee, consisting of Generals Woodward, Dakin, and Varian, Colonels Ward, Sterry, and Dickey, called Colonel Church and Captain Wingate into consultation, and subsequently presented a report urging the importance of introducing rifle practice into the militia, and embodying the following specific recommendation:

1st. That the Commander-in-Chief select a proper textbook, which shall be adopted as a part of the authorized tactics.

2d. That an officer be detailed or appointed inspector-general of musketry, whose duty it shall be to instruct officers to be selected by the respective commanders from each division and brigade, and to be known as instructors of musketry, and charged with the duty of enforcing and supervising the regulations for musketry drill and rifle practice.

3d. That twenty rounds of ball cartridge be issued annually for practice to each effective man of the National Guard, and a detailed report be required of the results of such practice; and that such other ammunition may be issued as is found necessary for instruction.

4th. That measures be taken by the Commander-in-Chief for providing grounds for rifle practice for the use of the National Guard, and for issuing such targets and other appurtenances as may be needed.

This report was unanimously adopted. It meets with the entire concurrence of the Adjutant-General, and will no doubt lead to the immediate introduction of this new and most interesting branch of military instruction into the National Guard. Adjutant-General Townsend, in his report which appears elsewhere, calls attention, it will be seen, to this matter of rifle practice.

The meeting of the Association closed with the annual



address, which was delivered in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of Wednesday, January 17, by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Carroll, of Brooklyn. Previous to its delivery, General Woodward presented the two guidons voted by the Association to the two regiments, showing the largest percentage of increase at the last annual inspection. One went to the Seventy-ninth regiment, and the other to the Thirty-second. The latter was received by Colonel Roehr, of the Thirty-second, and the former by one of the captains of the Seventy-ninth, the only representative of the regiment present.

At the close of Dr. Carroll's address the members of the Association marched in a body, headed by a band, to the residence of Adjutant-General Townsend, where they were most hospitably entertained, and had an opportunity of paying their respects to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—Battalion drills are ordered in this command at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, by company detail, as follows: Company A, sixteen files; Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, and I, eight files each; Company K, twelve files; on the evenings of February 5 and 15, in fatigue uniform.

**THE WARD BURTON GUN AND THE MASSACHUSETTS TRIAL.**—An extract from the Boston Herald giving an account of the breech-loading trial for the State armament, as published in our issue of January 6, announced a premature explosion of a cartridge in the Ward-Burton (bolt system) breech-loader, as alleged, by a "too rapid closing of the breech." Brigadier-General Ward, the patentee, writes us, denying that any premature explosion whatever of the Ward-Burton rifle occurred on the occasion of the late trial referred to, or on any other occasion, public or private; and stating that his agent, "who fired the gun, had practised closing the breech with his right thumb and pulling the trigger at the instant that the breech was closed, in a similar manner to what is done by Mr. Wentworth with the Peabody rifle, and did so pull the trigger and discharge the gun before he had brought it up to his shoulder." General Ward likewise asserts that premature explosion—that is, a discharge of the gun before the breech is securely closed—is impossible.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—On Monday evening this command elected as its colonel Mr. Sydney W. Cooper, a late officer of the Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army, who resigned in 1864. This gentleman is very highly spoken of, and will undoubtedly revive the spirits of the members, who have so long sought a regimental commander. The regiment has been "hopping" and drilling constantly at the armory during the past few weeks, the companies generally exhibiting more spirit and larger turnouts on the former than the latter occasions. The regiment is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform for battalion drill at the State Arsenal on the evenings of January 30, February 29, March 29, and April 29.

**THE REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL STATE OF NEW YORK.**—We have received, through the courtesy of Adjutant-General Franklin Townsend, an advance copy of his report just submitted by Governor Hoffman to the Legislature. We publish it herewith, deferring our comment thereon until another issue:

ALBANY, JANUARY 3, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor of making the following report from this Department for the year ending with December 31, 1871:

Another year's experience in the administration, under your direction, of the military affairs of the State, has confirmed the correctness of the views I entertained on assuming the duties of adjutant-general, and in conformity with which I have acted. The point on which I laid most stress was that the aggregate force of the National Guard should be reduced to twenty thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates (at one time it had been nearly fifty thousand), by lessening the number of organizations, thus getting rid of the most inefficient ones, and giving more pecuniary aid to each of the remainder from the regular appropriation, which was established at \$200,000. Although the cost of supporting the National Guard is probably double that amount, the balance being contributed by localities and by the members themselves, I deemed this sum sufficient to stimulate the local authorities to give further aid in money, and to cause more interest to be taken in the organizations by the citizens of the localities in which they exist. In all these respects the result has met my expectation, and I think I may safely assert that never before has the National Guard been so popular and so fully appreciated.

Moreover, the amendments made to the Military Code in its re-enactment in 1870, relating to the mode of uniforming the troops and granting them further privileges and exemptions, and providing means for securing competent officers as vacancies occur, have all worked exceedingly well, and the fruits are shown in the greatly improved condition of the organizations in appearance, drill, and discipline. Indeed, I think it may be fairly claimed that the National Guard as a whole was never so highly esteemed by the public as now, and never before was it so deserving of such confidence. The demonstrations of its usefulness and efficiency which are constantly occurring, have secured to this body of citizen soldiery the good will and partiality of the people of the whole State; and their friendly disposition can be fully relied on so long as its members do their whole duty and show by all their acts that they have the proper appreciation of what is becoming to a soldier.

At present the National Guard is composed of eight divisions; twenty-five brigades, two regiments, one battalion, and seven separate troops of cavalry; two battalions and ten separate batteries of artillery; forty regiments and six battalions of infantry. Some few of the organizations are still so weak and insufficient that further disbandments and consolidations will have to be made; and when such reduction has been accomplished, the aggregate of the force will be within the limitation of the Military Code.

#### BREECH-LOADERS.

The Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of \$250,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary "for altering the small arms of the National Guard to, or exchanging them for, breech-loaders under the direction of the Governor." In May last a board was appointed "to examine into the merits of various kinds of breech-loading rifle muskets, and to report the result of such examination to the Governor." This board, which was composed of the adjutant-general, the inspector-general, and the chief of ordnance, was occupied during several months in examining and testing a number of breech-loading rifle muskets which had been submitted to it for such purpose; and on the 28th of October last they made their report, giving the result of their examination and tests, and unanimously recommended the adoption of the Remington rifle musket of the improved model which had been manufactured for and submitted to the board, as the best arm in all respects for the use of the National Guard.

It should be stated in this connection that, owing to the failure of my health, I was obliged to take a leave of absence for several months, which I spent in Europe, and therefore was not present at the last meeting of the board, when Colonel J. B. Stonehouse, the assistant adjutant-general, filled my place. But having examined this whole matter very thoroughly, and agreeing with the board in the conclusions at which they arrived, I fully concur in their recommendation.

The Governor having approved the report, a contract was entered into with E. Remington & Sons, for furnishing the State with 15,000 of the breech-loading rifle muskets of the improved model, in exchange for the same number of muzzle-loading Springfield rifle muskets now in the hands of the National Guard, on terms very

advantageous to the State; indeed so much so, that probably not more than three-quarters of the amount of the appropriation will be required to meet the payment of money which the contract provides for. Should it not be deemed necessary to obtain any more of these rifle muskets at present, I would recommend that the Legislature be asked to allow the balance of that appropriation to be used for the purchase of equipments and of Gatling guns, the superior of the muzzle-loaders, for the artillery. For further information with respect to this subject of breech-loaders, reference is made to the report of the board, which will be found in the appendix.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

In my last annual report I took the ground that field days for target practice would be of much more benefit to the troops than encampments. Now that the infantry is in a short time to be armed with breech-loaders, it becomes more important that the men should be thoroughly instructed and practiced in the use of the rifle; not only that they may become perfectly familiar with its manipulation and expert in its manual, but also accurate marksmen. All this can only be acquired by target practice, and therefore such practice should be made a part of the course of drill in every year. Recently an association has been organized called the National Rifle Association, through which, it seems to me, that much of that which is so desirable for the National Guard in this direction, can be attained, and therefore the military department of the State should be disposed to view it with favor and encouragement.

#### STATE MILITARY AGENCIES.

With respect to the business formerly conducted by the State military agencies, and which devolved on this department on the establishment of these agencies, I have to report as follows: The amount of U. S. paymaster's checks and treasurer's certificates in hand January 1, 1871, was \$1,716 14; amount of claims settled during the year \$209. There has been delivered to claimants \$387 80, and the amount remaining to be delivered is \$1,334 34. The vigorous prosecution of these claims has been continued during the past year, and a new instalment, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, has been presented to the Department at Washington for detailed information; with respect to this matter reference is made to the report of Colonel J. B. Stonehouse, assistant adjutant-general, contained in the appendix.

In closing this report, I avail myself of the opportunity to commend Colonel J. B. Stonehouse, assistant adjutant-general, Major Alfred H. Taylor, chief clerk, and the employees in this office, for the zeal, fidelity, and diligence with which they have discharged their duties; for further information and detail, reference is made to the accompanying appendix. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—On the occasion of the parade of the 10th, last week, we could not help being forcibly impressed with the urgent necessity of the regiments of the National Guard being provided with some protection other than that afforded by the showy dress and gay trimmings of a full-dress uniform. Those who witnessed this impressive parade must agree with us that the day was unusually cold, and the spectacle of an entire regiment parading through the streets in shivering tinsel, and unprotected from the blasts of mid-winter, was unusual if not radically wrong, if the health of those concerned was for a moment considered. Even the pall-bearers and military mourners, official and otherwise, were similarly situated. Members of the National Guard, fall, it seems, to consider that one of the essential portions of a soldier's dress is his protective overcoat; yet such nevertheless is the fact, and regimental commanders should at all times see that this important feature is not overlooked. But few regiments of the National Guard are provided with great coats, and as long as we can remember it has always been a source of complaint, and the State should make some liberal provision so that the members of the militia may at a reasonable expense procure without further delay these necessary adjuncts of a soldier's dress. Company G (Brooklyn City Guard), Thirtieth Infantry, has recently fitted up a room for the use of its members at No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn. It is used for meetings, and always open as a resort for members who feel like whiling away pleasantly an hour or so. Company G is the oldest command in the regiment, being now in its thirtieth year, and is composed of excellent material. Since the resignation of Captain Wm. E. Barnett, nearly a year since, the company has been without a captain, but we understand the members now have a gentleman in view who is considered fully qualified in every respect to fill the position. At an election held in Company B, Seventy-first Infantry, on the evening of January 9, the following choice occurred: First Lieutenant Henry K. White, formerly of Company F, unanimously elected captain; Sergeant Benjamin W. Jenkins, second sergeant; Corporal Charles N. Beekman, sergeant; Private Henry J. Rowlands, sergeant; and Privates John H. Sturcke, Peter Egan, Jr., and Maurice Loe, corporals. Lieutenant White has been connected with the regiment for fourteen years; and the newly-elected non-commissioned officers are gentlemen worthy of promotion. The Non-commissioned Officers' Association of the Twelfth Infantry holds its annual reception at the regimental armory January 24. Sergeant-Major Snodgrass and Quartermaster-Sergeant Gallagher, as usual, are working actively for the success of this entertainment of the "non-coms." Company C, Forty-seventh Infantry, Captain Simms, enlivened the Eastern District of Brooklyn (Williamsburg) on Tuesday evening by a brilliant invitation ball, given at the reconstructed temple of the muses—Apollo Hall. The entertainment drew together a large assemblage of the elite, beauty, and brave of the "Burg," and was in every way a success. The Ninth is quietly awaiting the expiration of the usual period of mourning before agitating to any great degree the colonelcy question. Colonel Fisk left the regiment in most excellent condition, and undoubtedly its interests are in good hands at the present time. Candidates continue to multiply in imagination; and, from present indications, we would not be surprised to hear of name of the Grand Duke Alexis connected therewith. First Lieutenant Stephen M. Wright, Battery G, First division, has resigned, and an election was held on Wednesday evening to fill the vacancy. In the resignation of Lieutenant Wright the battery loses a faithful and painstaking officer—one who, during a long period in this branch of the service, has shown a disposition to guard at all times the interest of the State, as well as perform his duties efficiently. The commandant, Captain Le Moyné, in orders, expresses his deep regret at the resignation of First Lieutenant Stephen M. Wright, and sincerely thanks him for the faithful manner in which he has performed his duty in this battery. On Monday evening the Fifth Infantry of Maryland held its annual subscription ball at Masonic Hall, Baltimore. The decorations of the dancing hall were rich and unique. In attendance, in full uniform, were General Brooke and staff, of Fort McHenry, several officers from the Naval Academy, and a host of other distinguished guests. A Washington correspondent writes us that "the members of the regiment were present in full force, wearing their new full-dress uniform, which combines the features of those of the New York Seventh and Twenty-third. The music was good; supper excellent; decorations tasteful; company the most elegant and select I have ever seen at such an entertainment, a noticeable feature being the moderation in the ladies' dress, which, though very elegant, was far from the ridiculous extremes common with most entertainments of this character. There was not a caricature of taste upon the floor." On Monday evening, at an election in Company D, Twenty-second

Infantry, First Lieutenant S. M. Smith was unanimously elected captain, vice Vose promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-first; and Second Lieutenant J. A. Terhune, first lieutenant; and Private William M. Stillwell, second lieutenant. These promotions, especially that of commandant, are of a most deserving character, and will undoubtedly give universal satisfaction.

**THE SPENCER COURT OF INQUIRY.**—We submit herewith a statement of Captain Bird W. Spencer, the accused in this case, made at the opening of the defence, which, we understand, has now closed. There are, however, signs of the prosecution being renewed if allowed; but we trust there is no foundation for this rumor.

On the morning of the 12th of July I assumed command of my company at the armory; left and continued with the regiment until we halted in Eighth avenue, in column of companies facing the south, opposite Parker's Bakery. Just as the firing from the regiments in advance was taken up by the Ninth, I turned to the company and cautioned the men to "stand fast"; seeing a number not heeding my order, and covering me with their pieces, I stooped to get out of range, my first impulse being to get to the rear of the company, supposing some order had been given to fire which I had not heard, and knowing my proper position was in the rear of the company in case of firing. Passing to the right I found between the company and the sidewalk a wagon which I was compelled to get around, and as some of the Seventh regiment were firing from the sidewalk I kept my stooping position and attempted to pass around the wagon. At that moment I felt a blow on my left shoulder and back which staggered me and compelled me to hold on to the wagon for support. What I was struck with, I do not know. I have at different times and in view of different information which I had received, entertained different theories concerning it, and while in talking about it I have expressed such theories, I never had any knowledge as to how I was hurt, and never expressed such knowledge, but only the theories which I had formed. The blow caused me to stumble and fall, and on regaining my feet I found a stranger assisting me into the building; my recollection of what followed was very indistinct; I was suffering such pain as to make me almost unconscious of what I did and said, and where I was, and have no distinct present recollection about it. The first that I recollect with any distinctness is that I was in a back room up stairs, and that Colonel Fisk and others were present, and that some one was taking off my coat and examining my back which with my head was paining me so severely that I was unable to lie down; my left arm was nearly powerless. After remaining in this condition for a long time, I cannot say how long, I was somewhat better and able to move into the front room, to an armchair. At this time I could scarcely use my left arm at all. About 6 o'clock (as I was afterwards informed), I determined to make an effort to reach home. Assistance was offered me, but I refused to take any one away from the house, as both badly wounded and dying men needed all the help there was at hand. I nearly fainted several times on the way home, and on arriving only remember by what seemed to me a superhuman effort getting up to my room, after which I was unconscious until late into the night, suffering intense pain, which continued for several days. Were it necessary to bring a lady into court, I could prove that I needed such constant watching and attention during the first three nights that my wife never left my bedside or slept, except for a short time in the day. I was unable to raise my left arm for several days; while confined to my bed information reached me that Lieutenant Bacon and others were circulating reports that I had not been injured, from which circumstance, and matters which had previously transpired, and his not visiting me for a week, I assumed that he desired to get me out of the regiment in order to obtain my place. Being much annoyed at these circumstances, particularly so owing to the condition of my nervous system, I requested my wife to write to Colonel Fisk for his advice, and to tell him that I should resign unless these slanders were stopped. She did so, but the contents of that letter I do not know; I was afterwards called upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Braine and Major Hitchcock, who informed me they were sent by Colonel Fisk to find out my condition, and as they told me they had also been instructed to see my doctor I assumed that the truth would be known, and all falsehoods contradicted, and gave up all idea of resigning.

I distinctly state that any such intention which I at any time entertained was due solely and entirely to my nervous condition, and annoyance and indignation at the reports which were circulated concerning me. I also received letters from officers of the regiment, who had been told that I thought of resigning, urging me not to do so. I was confined to my bed for a week, and on the 24th of July went into the country under the advice and direction of my physician. I returned to the city on the 6th of August, but for weeks after suffered constantly more or less severe results from my injuries, and from them have not yet entirely recovered. Any time that I now take cold it settles in my back, and my physician informs me that it will be probably years before all the effects will be outgrown. Finding that Lieutenant Bacon and others were still circulating the reports I have referred to, I brought the matter before my company at the next meeting, August 23, 1871, and which was very fully attended. I made a statement to the meeting concerning the reports, and also stated the facts about my injuries, and requested any member who had knowledge of any facts concerning the matter to state them then and there, and that I would endeavor to give a satisfactory explanation should anything appear to be discordant, either to myself or the company. Lieutenant Bacon was then present, and did not say a word, although I distinctly stated to the meeting that the derogatory reports had been circulated by a member of the company, making such reference to their author that it was impossible for any one not to understand that I referred to him. A proposition was made at that meeting that a committee of five be appointed in the company to investigate the matter, which proposition I declined to entertain for the reason which I then stated, that it was not proper for an officer to be tried by his subordinates. Finding that the subject was still agitated the next week, I addressed the following communication to brigade headquarters, taking it to Colonel Fisk, with the request that it might be at once forwarded:

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Seward, Jr., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Third Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y.

The undersigned respectfully requests a court of inquiry to investigate certain malicious charges against him of unsoldierly conduct on July 12, 1871.

Trusting the court will be convened at once, I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully, BIRD W. SPENCER, Captain Commanding Co. K Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. New York, September 5, 1871.

Colonel Fisk, in presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, requested me not to present my application, stating that the



reports were exaggerated, and that he knew that they were untrue, and urging that if I pushed the matter it would cause trouble in the regiment. Out of respect for his wishes, I withdrew the communication. The charges against me were not preferred until twenty-three days thereafter, and on the 28th of September.

Concerning my bill against the county, Colonel Fisk has already testified that it was presented at his suggestion. This statement of facts I am prepared to establish in all its leading particulars by such testimony as I am confident will convince the court and all fair-minded men of its entire truth. Certain links in the statement can, of course, be only supplied by myself, but the facts that I shall show will make the whole perfectly inconsistent with any other story, and it will be observed that scarcely a word of testimony has been addressed against me, which will not be completely rebutted or explained by the proof which I have indicated. The testimony of a number of other witnesses who have been examined already confirms it in several particulars, and it will be noticed that the testimony of the witnesses whose evidence is mainly relied upon in substantiation of the charges against me is utterly contradictory in many respects. I also claim that a number of matters of testimony, such as my reported statement to private Geer that I was not hit, and to my wife, that I was all right, were perfectly natural under the circumstances, as any officer would properly wish to avoid anything which would tend to demoralize his men, and any husband would desire to disarm his wife's fears and apprehensions. I respectfully suggest that there is little, if any, evidence adduced which is not reconcilable to the statement I have made; and, in conclusion, I would simply say that I am unconscious of any act in the premises unworthy of a soldier and a gentleman, and have the fullest confidence in my vindication before this court.

(Signed)

BIRD W. SPENCER.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1871.

**THE FISK GUARD.**—Company K, Ninth regiment, has addressed a circular to the officers and members of the regiment, in which are introduced the following resolutions, as unanimously adopted, at a meeting of the company held at the armory January 10:

Whereas, Doubt may possibly arise in the minds of the officers and members of the Ninth regiment as to whether, owing to the death of their beloved colonel (after whom this company takes pride in being named), the members of the Fisk Guard, Company K, Ninth regiment, will still continue to take the same interest in military duty as they have taken in the past, since their organization, and

Resolved, That the Fisk Guard, Company K, Ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will continue the interest evinced since their organization, and pledge themselves to keep up the drill and discipline exhibited during the colonelcy of the late Colonel James Fisk, Jr.

Resolved, That the Fisk Guard, Company K, Ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will give their hearty support toward maintaining the drill and discipline of the regiment, by a united effort to be present at all drills, meetings, and parades, and by acts calculated to strengthen the regimental organization.

Resolved, That the commandant of this company be requested to issue these resolutions in a circular to the officers and members of the Ninth regiment.

**THE PEABODY RIFLE.**—We have received the following letter:

NEW YORK, January 15, 1872.

to the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your allusion to our marksmen hurting his hand at the Massachusetts trial leaves it open to inference that it was caused by operating the gun. The slight scratch he received was caused by striking his hand against the sharp edge of the rest. In fairness to the aim, please make this correction. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL F. BENTON, Agent.

#### OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—In a recent issue, in speaking of the chartered companies of this State an error of the types made us say that the United Train was the exception and the only company that had fulfilled the requirement of charter, and had always been alive from birth. It should have read First Light Infantry Company, as they are the exception as we understand. The error was apparent, as we preceded this statement by saying that the charter of the United Train of Artillery lay idle and apparently deserted until taken up by the "Burnside Zouaves." The quartermaster-general has visited nearly all the armories, and thoroughly inspected the condition and property of the State, which, as a rule, has been found in most excellent state, everything considered.

On the evening of January 5 Quartermaster-General Flagg and staff visited the armory of the Pawtucket Light Guard, Colonel McCloy, where he found the company in line in their new full-dress of gray, with red trimmings, ready for inspection. The arms (Springfield breech-loader) were found to be in fine condition, as were also all the equipments and property of the company. After the inspection Quartermaster-General Flagg addressed the company, complimenting it upon its fine appearance. Ex-Major-General Arnold, who at one time commanded the company, followed in a few remarks, as also did Adjutant-General Mauran, Captain Dennis, and others of the First Light Infantry, and Adjutant Chase and others of the United Train of Artillery of Providence, who accompanied Quartermaster-General Flagg. The quartermaster-general and staff, adjutant-general, and officers of the Providence companies, then proceeded to the armory of the Pawtucket Horse Guards, Captain Hall, for the purpose of inspecting that command, and to be present at the dedication ceremonies, which took place after inspection. Here they found Governor Padelford and staff, with division and brigade officers. The Guards presented a fine appearance in their new uniform, consisting of scarlet frock coat, blue trousers, and helmet, with horsetail plume, white belts, and highly-polished sabre and scabbard. After inspection the Infantry was entertained with a fine collation, which being disposed of, the company, with about 100 ladies, seated themselves to listen to an address by Corporal Taftner of the Providence Horse Guards, which was given with marked effect. At its close Captain Hall introduced Governor Padelford, who in happy style congratulated the Guards upon their fine condition. Speeches followed by Colonel Lyman of the

Governor's staff, Chaplain Webb and Captain Dennis of the First Light Infantry, Colonel Allen of the United Train of Artillery, and others. The evening's entertainment closed with a promenade concert; music by Gilmore's band of Pawtucket.

The Providence Marine Corps of Artillery inspected on Tuesday evening, and the United Train of Artillery on Thursday evening of last week, an account of both of which we shall give in another issue.

**VIRGINIA.**—The Richmond *Dispatch* announces that the appointments of general officers of State militia by the Governor have not yet been acted upon by the Senate, and the names of all the nominees have not transpired. Among them, however, is that of Peyton Wise, of Richmond, for major-general of the Fifth division. Colonel Wise was a gallant soldier, and is a man well fitted for the high rank to which it is proposed to elevate him. He is now captain of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. Another nominee for a major-general's commission is Colonel Cummings, of Washington county. Major E. R. Bagwell of Accomac, Colonel R. S. Chew of Fredericksburg, and Colonel George W. Richardson of Hanover, are among the brigadiers.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F. W.—The Major and Brigadier-Generals of the United States Army, in the order of their rank, are as follows: Major-Generals George G. Meade, John W. Schofield. Brigadier-Generals Irvin McDowell, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Oliver O. Howard, Alfred H. Terry, Edward O. C. Ord, Edward B. S. Canby, Christopher C. Augur. The following heads of the various staff departments, which we give in the order of appointment, also hold the rank of Brigadier-General: Montgomery C. Meigs, Joseph Holt, Amos B. Eaton, Jos. K. Barnes, Alexander B. Dyer, Andrew A. Humphreys, Edward D. Townsend. The following are the names of the General officers on the retired list: Major-Generals Joseph Hooker, S. P. Heintzelman, Thomas J. Wood, Thomas W. Sherman, John C. Robinson, Daniel E. Sickles, Samuel S. Carroll, Richard W. Johnson, James B. Ricketts, Eli Long. Brigadier-Generals: W. S. Harney, Lorenzo Thomas, George D. Ramsey, Richard Delafield, Benjamin W. Brice, Gabriel R. Paul, John B. McIntosh, Joseph B. Kiddoo, Thos. W. Sweeney, Martin D. Hardin, Francis Fessenden, William F. Lynch.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

**THE HYDRA.**—An armor-clad turret-ship launched at Glasgow on the 28th of December, 1871, is the seventh iron vessel added to the British navy during the twelvemonth; the largest number in any one year.

**THE LONDON TIMES.**—pointing to the cases of the steamers *Florida*, *Hornet*, and *Virginia*, says Americans, by the light of their own recent experiences, must see that the suppression of illegal equipments by England during the war of the Rebellion was prodigiously difficult.

**THE LONDON MECHANICS' MAGAZINE** has the subjoined notice of the Gatling gun: "A series of experiments has recently been made at Copenhagen of the Gatling gun, which is a 'mitrailleuse.' The results were most favorable, even astonishing, and the adoption of the gun by the Danish service is under consideration."

A NEW description of signal light, called the "Star Shell," has been recently approved by the War Office authorities for use in India. It consists of an iron carcass, fitted with three steel studs to fit the rifling of the 7-pounder, or mountain gun, when it is filled. After attaining the requisite elevation the cap of the shell flies off, and fourteen lights are thrown into the air.

**THE KRIEGSPIEL.**—a game of war used in the German military schools and said to be a favorite pastime with Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles and other Prussian leaders, has been introduced into England, General Eyre having presented one to the War Office. We presume this German affair is not very different from the excellent game invented a few years since by Major Richardson, a Confederate officer, which, however, was too costly for general use.

AN express steam launch, designed and built by Thornycroft, of Chiswick, for the use of Mr. J. Fowler, C.E., on the river Nile, made trials of speed a few days ago over a measured mile between Chiswick and Barnes. With the tide her speed was 22.78 miles per hour; against the tide her rate was 16.66 miles. Thus the mean speed was 19.72 miles. This is more than twice the speed of an ordinary steam launch, and, indeed, probably faster than the swiftest in her Majesty's navy. Seeing that such a prodigious pace has been attained by a boat easily slung on davits, it seems probable that such craft will find a function in any future war.

THE appointment of Rear-Admiral Inglefield as naval attaché of the British Legation, and his departure for this country, have been previously announced. Referring to the fact, *Broad Arrow* remarks: "The selection of Rear-Admiral Inglefield, C.B., for the post of naval attaché at Washington may be looked upon as an earnest of Mr. Goschen's intention to do full justice to the claims of science in the service. The United States, we may observe, are largely utilizing their most renowned civilians in the Government service. They are likewise selecting the ablest of their naval and military officers for important appointments, and, if we may judge from the statements in the American press, are paying them such sums as would make John Bull's hair stand on end, now that the economic fit is on him."

**COLONEL MILWARD.** C. B., Royal Artillery, superintendent of the Royal Laboratories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has introduced a new method of filling cartridges, one of the most dangerous operations conducted in his department. New workshops have been erected in the enclosed part of the Royal Arsenal, to which only those engaged in the works are admitted, only four lads and an overseer being employed in each. The buildings are lightly constructed of wood, except the ends, which are

of strong brickwork, and the boys seated at a table inside, fill their trays full of cartridge-cases from flexible tubes communicating through the walls with hoppers placed in a building adjoining. In case, therefore, of main force of the force of the explosion will be expended on the outside department, where there is no one employed.

**BROAD ARROW** says: "That such an ingenious mechanical people as the Americans, who were first in the field with heavy guns, should have failed so utterly in devising suitable carriages for working them, as to require 'a large sum for the alterations of the 10-inch and 15-inch gun-carriages in service,' illustrates the great difficulty of the problem. Rodman and Ericsson have exercised their talents for many years on the production of land and sea service gun-carriages, large sums being expended in experimenting with them, yet without producing a single good carriage for either; and those in service have now to be remade. To retain perfect control of such ponderous guns in a seaway, and yet to give them smooth and easy motion in all directions, without those jerks common to carriages moved by tackles and handspikes, appears to have baffled the ingenuity of the Americans."

THE Germans have been proposing to send an expedition to the Atlantic which will be by far the most complete which has ever been fitted out by the Prusso-German navy. The artillery of the four ships of the expedition will consist of 32 200-pounders (21 centimetre guns), 34 15-centimetre guns, and 4 12-centimetre guns. The squadron will thus have 70 guns in all, 32 of which can penetrate an 8-inch armor-plate at 1,300 paces, and 34 others a 4 to 5-inch plate at a distance of from 600 to 800 paces. The crews of the four ships will be: the *Crown Prince* and *Frederick Charles* 540 men each; the *Elizabeth* 410; and the *Augusta* 280. The engine of the *Crown Prince* is of 800 horse-power, that of the *Frederick Charles* 950, and those of the *Elizabeth* and *Augusta* 400 horse-power. The *Frederick Charles*, whose screw was injured in the Belt last year, is again damaged, and will require a good deal of repair before she is fit to put out to sea. The other three ships, however, are said to be in excellent condition, and have the reputation of being the swiftest vessels in the German navy.

THE New York *Herald* gives the following account of the destruction of the Venice Arsenal:

At one o'clock on the morning of the 12th of December a fire broke out with great violence in the Arsenal of Venice, in that portion of the building lately occupied by the Directors of Armament and Official Contracts. The locality referred to is situated between the canals of the part of the city known as "Le Stoppa," and the spacious yards in which ships' cables, old guns, and other superfluous gear, are deposited, and in the vicinity of the ancient gates of the Arsenal, where the great fire of 1856 originated. The cause is unknown, and is as yet attributed to accident; but the admiral in command proposes to make an immediate investigation. A strong wind blowing from the northwest proved favorable, for it hurled the sparks and firebrands in a direction opposite several magazines, the explosion of which would have sacrificed many hundreds of lives. The wind, however, fed the fire in its own direction; but the wise directions of the admiral and the indefatigable efforts of the troops and firemen, who had concentrated their forces at the Arsenal from all parts of the city, succeeded at length in abating the fury of the flames. The principal operations undertaken to protect the magazines were directed by Colonel Morandi, who has charge of the marine artillery, with remarkable energy and presence of mind. The firemen were commanded by Merryweather—a strange-sounding name for a Venetian. The removal of the powder from the magazines and a large quantity of cartridges from the barracks-stores was performed with great precision. While the fire was raging the steam-pump used by the firemen was disabled. The announcement of this fact almost created a panic in the city. After an hour's delay a boat was rowed up the nearest canal, bearing a steam cistern on board, which, being worked by very powerful machines, helped to a great extent in extinguishing the fire. The arrival of the steam cistern was hailed with deafening cheers. The two admirals stationed at Venice, all the colonels and military authorities, General Mattel, President of the Rotoe; General Mamin, Prefect of Venice; the Procurator Superior and the Procurator of the King; the Quositor—all the city officials hastened to the scene of the conflagration. About five firemen were mortally wounded, and one killed instantaneously. The damages of the fire may be estimated as equivalent to \$300,000.

#### BIRTH.

GODMAN.—At Louisville, Ky., January 3, 1872, to Ellen C. wife of T. D. Godman, late of the Fourteenth Infantry, a daughter, STELLA GODSMITH.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

COLLINS—HASLELINE.—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's sister, Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. T. W. Dudley, Dr. J. H. COLLINS, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., to Miss EMMA A. HASLELINE, late of San Francisco, Cal. (No cards.)

PATTERSON—FORBES.—At Fort Totten, D. T., December 27, 1871, by Rev. Mr. Reveille, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN H. PATTERSON, Captain Twentieth Infantry, to MARY E., daughter of Major W. H. Forbes, U. S. Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Reservation.

#### DIED.

KEFFER.—Near West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, Mrs. MARIA KEFFER, sister of Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army.

RANDAL.—At Fort Wood, N. Y. H., on the 15th inst., CLARA GUION, infant daughter of Captain A. M. and Elizabeth B. Randal, U. S. A., aged 18 days.

BRADFORD.—At West Point, N. Y., January 12, 1872, Brevet Major S. C. BRADFORD, Ordnance Dept U. S. Army, instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery U. S. Military Academy, of dropsy of the heart induced by malaria, aged 34 years, 6 months.





of  
the  
J.  
E.  
71.  
H.  
of  
ra-  
72.  
an,  
RA  
lal,  
vet  
uc-  
r of



## TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.

SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, HATS,  
CAPS, EPAULETS, SHOULDER-STRAPS,  
GOLD AND FANCY LACES,  
FRINGES, CORDS, TASSELS.  
SWORD-KNOTS, HAT-CORDS, CAP-ORNAMENTS,  
AIGUILLETES, BUTTONS,  
CARTRIDGE-BOXES, BELTS,  
and every article pertaining to personal equipment.  
*Particular attention given to special orders for Embroidery.*

Cap and Collar Decorations for Officers of the U. S. Revenue Marine, as ordered in the new Regulations. National, Corps, and Regimental Flags and Guidons in stock or made to order in any degree of elegance. Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Sporting Goods of every description, comprising  
FOWLING-PIECES, of all the most approved makers,  
BREECH and MUZZLE-LOADING, SHOT-POUCHES,  
POWDER and DRAM-FLASKS, PERCUSSION CAPS,  
WADS, BREECH-LOADING and WIRE CARTRIDGES.

Field, Marine and Opera Glasses,  
Gauntlets, Boxing-Gloves,  
Fencing-Foils and Masks;  
Travelling Bags and  
Dressing Cases;  
Rodgers's, Wostenholms & Needham's  
Pocket Cutlery, Table-Cutlery, Razors,  
Sciawors, and a general assortment of  
Druggist's Sundries, Perfumery,  
Soaps, Fancy Goods, etc.

MESSRS. TOMES, MELVAIN & CO. ARE LIKEWISE SOLE PROPRIETORS OF AND AGENTS FOR THE  
JOSLYN-TOMES BREECH-LOADING MILITARY RIFLES AND CARBINES,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WESLEY-RICHARDS DOUBLE GUNS AND RIFLES, AND  
THE UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY, OF LOWELL, MASS

Manufacturing metallic ammunition, under the latest patents, of all calibres for rifles and pistols. Government contracts negotiated upon the best terms, and individual orders filled to any amount, at short notice. All communications answered promptly, and goods forwarded *C. O. D.* to any part of the Union.

### BALL, BLACK & CO.

565 & 567 BROADWAY,

New York.

### BRONZES

AND

### FINE GOODS

FOR THE

### HOLIDAYS.

#### ORGANS.

DOUBLE REED 5 OCTAVES \$100.

SINGLE REED, FIVE OCTAVES, \$75.

Other styles with prices to correspond.

BLACK WALNUT CASES, Beautiful Design and excellent finish. Sent for trial and examination. Guaranteed for five years.

ROBERT W. SMITH,

47 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

### DR. E. F. GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR

CURES WITHOUT FAIL  
SCROFULA,  
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,  
DYSPEPSIA,

Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Diseases, and General Debility. Also a

### Volatile Solution of Tar (WITH INHALER)

For all diseases of the NOSE,  
For all diseases of the THROAT,  
For all diseases of the LUNGS.

Can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at any time for use.

**The Tar and Mandrake Pill,** for use in connection with the ELIXIR OF TAR, is a combination of the TWO most valuable ALTERATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this Pill without exception the very best ever offered.

THE

### ELIXIR OF TAR

is without doubt the best remedy known in cases of CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

It is a Specific for such diseases, and should be kept in the household of every family, especially during those months in which

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER are liable to prevail. A small quantity taken daily will prevent contracting these terrible diseases.

Solution and Compound Elixir, \$1 per Bottle.  
Volatile Solution for Inhalation, \$5 per Box.  
Tar and Mandrake Pills, 50 cents per Box.

Send for Circular of **Positive Cures** to your Druggist, or to

**L. F. HYDE & CO.,**

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

110 E. 22d St., New York.

Wholesale Agents:

HALL & RUCKEL, 215 Greenwich St., N. Y.  
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton St., N. Y.

### SILVER-PLATED WARE.

### THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,

WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOM,

199 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTORY, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.,

Offer a Most Complete Assortment of

#### FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE,

including not only articles of domestic use, but a large variety of ornamental fancies peculiarly suited for presents.

Particular attention is invited to the Company's recently patented process of electro-plating the smaller domestic articles. Forks, Spoons, etc., by which the parts most exposed to wear receive an EXTRA COATING OF SILVER, THREE TIMES THE USUAL THICKNESS, a feature which renders the production of this Company more enduring than that of any other manufacture, while the cost is relatively very small. The

METALLIC, PORCELAIN-LINED, FIRE-PROOF BAKING-DISH, another specialty, while highly ornamental as an item of table furniture, possesses the rare qualities of never burning out, retaining the heat a much longer time than other dishes, and cooking its contents in all parts to perfection.

#### THE PORCELAIN-LINED ICE-PITCHERS,

a third specialty, are now known all over the world, and valued for their extraordinary facility of retaining the purity and coolness of water as well as for the singular durability, cleanliness and chemical excellence of their interior surfaces.

A full stock of these goods may be found in every considerable city of the Union. To protect the purchaser against worthless imitations, it should be observed that the improved Spoons and Forks are uniformly stamped 1847-ROGERS BROS.-XII., and our trade-marks are



TRADE-MARK

FOR

ELECTRO-PLATE

WHITE METAL.

TRADE-MARK

FOR

ELECTRO-PLATE

NICKEL-SILVER.



### JOSEPH THOMSON,

(Late Richardson, Spence & Thomson.)

### MERCHANT TAILOR,

159 FIFTH AV. NEAR 22d ST.,

NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS, and UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the Army and Navy; directions for measuring sent by mail. A choice selection of fashionable goods always on hand. Price low, and reduced with the cost of material and labor. Orders by permission to the proprietors of the JOURNAL.

#### DIRECT IMPORTATION!

#### SWISS BALSAM RACINE,

a certain and rapid cure for Cuts, Bites, Boils, Felons, Panaris, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Abscesses, Bruises, Piles, Sores, Breasts, Sores on Children, Scrofulous Sores, Private Sores, Small-Pox Sores, etc., etc. Price 25 cents.

Sole Depot for the United States,  
147 1/2 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK.  
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

### INDIA PALE ALE.



**SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS,**  
BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE IN WOOD TO ARRIVE AND IN STORE.

#### CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE.

Orders from Post Agents and members of the Army and Navy promptly filled.

**TOMES & VAN RENSSLAER,**

No. 6 Maiden Lane.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY WITHOUT EXTRA RATES.

### ECONOMICAL

MUTUAL

### LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE,

Cor. MARKET SQUARE and CANAL ST.,  
PROVIDENCE.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.  
C. G. McKnight, Vice-President.  
Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Mass., Actuary.  
WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretary.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside, Governor of Rhode Island.  
Earl P. Mason, Earl P. Mason & Co.  
Hon. William Sprague, U. S. Senator from R. I.;  
John Carter Brown, Brown & Ives.  
Hon. Lewis Fairbrother, North Providence.  
Simon S. Bucklin, President.  
Hon. Henry B. Anthony, U. S. Senator from R. I.  
Moses B. Lockwood, A. D. Lockwood & Co.  
A. H. Okie, M. D., Providence.  
Arba B. Dike, Providence.  
Isaac H. Southwick, President American Horse Nail Co.  
Horatio R. Nightingale, Cornett & Nightingale.  
Alexander Farrum, Merchant, Providence.  
Joseph H. Bourn, Bourn & Co., Bankers, Providence.  
Hon. James M. Pendleton, Westerly, R. I.  
Stephen Brownell, Goff, Cranston & Brownell, Providence.  
General George Lewis Cooke, Warren, R. I.  
Albert Dailey, Albert Dailey & Co., Providence.  
C. G. McKnight, M. D., Providence.  
John Kendrick, Providence.  
General Lyman B. Fries, Providence.

#### HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Commander R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.  
Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A.  
Brevet Major-General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A.  
Brevet Major-General G. A. Gilmore, U. S. A.

#### REDUCED RATES.

A CASH DIVIDEND IN HAND is paid to Policy-holders, in the low charges which this company make for insurance, amounting in some cases to 25 per cent.

Advantages Peculiar to this Company.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Dividends in Cash, Annually.

Branch Offices—No. 10 Wall street, New York; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston.

References—Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Hoyt Sprague & Co.

### ROCKINGHAM HOUSE,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

This new and elegant hotel, first-class in every respect, is now open to the public. Unsurpassed by any hotel in New England for the richness of its furnishings and furnishings and the completeness of its accommodations. G. W. & J. S. PEIRCE, Proprietors.

#### EDWARD EICKE,

MANUFACTURER OF

### MILITARY TRIMMINGS,

SASHES, EPAULETTES, POMPONS,  
CORDS, ETC.,

157 CANAL STREET (up stairs),

NEW YORK